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G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 120.

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As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

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Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

fifth copy gratis for one year.

The Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency,
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions.

tion.

**E* Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

County, and the State.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases forward the money with the names, so as all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

The Agents and others who wish to send us fractional weeks of a dellar way as the send us

fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

any post office.

15 We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount :

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16, 1849.

For the National Era.

MARY GRAYSON.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. 'Man is God's image, but the poor man is Christ's stamp to boot."

"But, my dear Miss R., let me assure you that this sympathy for paupers is quite needless. Where, in the whole world, is there such excellent provision for the poor as in our own New know something of this matter, says our paupers are much better off than we. They have no taxes to pay, nothing to be anxious about-only to eat and drink, and, perhaps, labor a little."

And my good, proper, self-satisfied, somewhat aristocratic, but really kind-hearted, "fat, fair, and forty" friend, Mrs. Judge Lawson, who spoke thus, sank back on the sofa, into her usual attitude of graceful repose, with a look of commise ration for my ignorance, (I not having borne the weight of public affairs, as the wife of a Judge.)

"Indeed!" I replied; "then, I suppose, the Judge, and of course yourself, would gladly exchange your beautiful house and establishment for a home in the alms-house; or, perhaps you would prefer being put up at auction, to be struck off at the lowest living price per week, to some coarse, brutal man, whose aim would be, to make you do the most work, on the cheapest living. How much care and anxiety you would escape !"

"How absurd! Of course, there are different stations in life. This search for duty, out of our own sphere, is what creates so much confusion in the world," replied my friend, with some show of vexation. "But excuse me, my dear, your secluded habits have not adapted you to appreciate what the Judge calls the manifold relations of

feel these relations so deeply, that I stood beside that old pauper's grave to-day, and witnessed the hurried, heartless manner of her burial. Our poor laws may be very wise, but, when I heard the circumstances of her death, I could not help feeling that the spirit with which they are applied is very different from that of Him who left us the poor as part of his dying legacy. Our social life, though rich and beautiful in many respects, has some barbarism lingering in it."

"Heaven save us! What strange ideas peop do run away with " exclaimed the Judge's lady, raising herself erect on the sofa. "I am astonished, my dear, that a person of your correct taste and excellent judgment should indulge such fancies. What could induce you to go to that old

woman's funeral?" "Respect for the character of one who, in very humble and trying circumstances, has lived a true and noble life."

"Did you know her ?"

"Yes." And, catching the inquisitive glanc of my friend's daughter, Eveline, a rose-lipped girl of sixteen, whose sense of tes convenues I had somewhat offended, by taking her to a pauper's funeral, I added, "If you are inclined to sten, I will tell you something of her story."
"Oh, do! Miss R.," exclaimed Eveline, snatch

ing a low ottoman, and placing herself at my feet. "I do so love to hear stories, and we all know amma's penchant that way. And, pray, begin at the beginning; for, when I see such old shrivelled women, I can scarcely believe that they were ever

young and fair." "Perhaps Mary Grayson never realized the standard of beauty peculiar to young ladies of sixteen, dear Eva; but she once had youth and health, which are ever intrinsically beautiful, and a goodness of heart and cheerfulness of disposition which transfigured, as it were, her somewhat irregular features, and gave her words and actions a charm which does not belong to mere physical beauty.

Scarm which the conjugate of her mother, who control is she was the only child of her mother, who died when she was about ten years old. Her mother's place was soon occupied, not filled, by another woman, who, though naturally kind and well-meaning, from feeble health and an excessively nervous temperament, was ill-calculated for well-meaning, from feeble health and an excessively nervous temperament, was ill-calculated for the trials, toils, and cares, of married life, especially when a rapidly-increasing family, together with narrow circumstances, made incessant demands on her health and patience. Of course, the atmosphere of Miles Grayson's house was not always clear and bright as a June day. It more frequently resembled a November fog; and, it would be idle to say, it was not often so thick and could not gush through it. But if she could not always banish the cloud from her father's browner sooth the fretful spirit of her mother in-law, nor even transform the rising group of children into little angels, yet, by the grace of God she could bear all with patience, which is, perhaps, the next best thing.

the next best thing.

"One this is certain—they all loved her. True, it was a too selfish love—a love that appreciated, not so much her unwearied devotion, as their need of it. Her true worth they appreciated as little

to the task of supplying the wants of her mother "And her lover, Miss R.," interrupted Eveline; "did her lover take her at her word? Did

"He did not give her up easily, Eva. For a long time, he cherished the hope of a 'good time coming.' He was good and true, and, more than once, sought to change her decision. But, as the years went, through the misconduct of an elder brother, his own mother became dependent on him years went, through the misconduct of an elder brother, his own mother became dependent on him for support, and he finally took Mary's friendly counsel, and married a worthy girl who had long been a friend to them both." "How horribly unromantic and common place!"

"Yes, my dear; but your grandfather was always more remarkable for good sense than romance, I believe." "My grandfather! You are joking, Miss R."
"No, indeed. I mean it seriously."

"You are certainly mistaken, my dear Miss R.," broke in Mrs. Lawson. "It cannot be that you are speaking of Judge Lawson's father."

"It certainly was as I say. Mary Grayson's lover was no other than your husband's father."

"How strange! Now, I do recollect hearing the Judga say, that, owing to some reverses, the family was, at one time, quite reduced."

"Oh! yes, mamma! Don't you remember, when papa was sick a great many years ago, he used to make such pretty chairs and tables for my dolls, and how he told Fred and me what nice times he and Aunt Mills used to have, playing with the chips and shavings in his father's shop; and how pleased they used to be with a pair of new shoes, and all that?"

I cast a rather curious glance at my friend. For it

fore they attempted to results excellent that fore among married life. Mary was no subtle reasoner, but she had a strong sense of duty, added, no doubt, in this case, by her sad experience of the miseries of poverty, and its frequent though not necessary accompaniments—ill humor and sourness of spirit.

"She was deeply attached to this young man; but now, when he came to her, with kind words and loving looks, and spoke hopefully and beautifully of their future, though she laid up every word in her heart, she mounfully shock her head and wept, from joy and sorrow—joy that he was so good and true—sorrow that, in her present circ cumstances, she could do nothing to bless his life for make their dream real; for how could she leave her helpless mother and the little ones for a life of happiness? Would not that little babe, with its hollow eyes and its limbs swollen with these hapless ones? It could not be.

"The hopes that had blossomed so brightly in the dreary path were too dear to be easily renounced. Long, carnestly, and prayerfully, she at throw that all his expostulations failed to the change it, and that he at last, in some measure, felt its necessity.

"This trial over, and her thoughts all bent on what seemed duty, the way of life grew clearer to her, she found a place for her little brother with a kind farmer, and directed all her energies to the task of supplying the wants of her mother with a kind farmer, and directed all her energies to the task of supplying the wants of her mother and infant sister."

"The trial over, and her thoughts all bent on what seemed duty, the way of life grew clearer to here. She found a place for her little brother with a kind farmer, and directed all her energies to the task of supplying the wants of her mother and infant sister."

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"The word of the deep land of the her was a good workman, but of an unstable to her, she found a place for her little broth

humanity.

"For many years before her death, the conduct of her brother, John, had caused her much sorrow. He was a good workman, but of an unstable, restless temperament, steady to nothing, but constantly roaming from place to place, in search of better work or wages. Finally, he married a young girl, whose life had been passed chiefly in a factory, and who knew little or nothing of domestic affairs. Matters went badly with them. They both became intemperate; and their large family of children, instead of awakening in them a sense of the duties and responsibilities of life, only proved a source of discord and misery. They went from place to place, until, about a year ago, they took up their residence in E. There the miserable mother sickened and died. John, roused for a while from his habits, remembered his sister Mary, and wrote to her, bewailing his errors, and beseeching her to come to him.

"E. was twenty miles distant, 'Aunt' Mary was old and feeble, and, besides, she had never in her life undertaken such a journey. The neighbors advised her not to go. But she thought of the children, hoped to bless her brother, and went. A miserable abode, indeed, was that which awaited her. She found her brother fast approaching a drunkard's grave. His children were ragged, quarrelsome, and ungovernable. But love and patience can do much, even in such a place; and gradually the discordant elements began to yield to her power. She was like an angel of hope amone

can do much, even in such a place; and gradually
the discordant elements began to yield to her
power. She was like an angel of hope among
them; but, it must be confessed, it was sometimes
almost impossible to feel or hear her through the
tempest of violent passion that was apt to rage
there. Her brother died, but she had the joy of
knowing that he left the world sober and penitent. Her mission on earth was now to close.
The next morning after the funeral she did not
rise, as usual; and when the frightened children
gathered round her bed, she was speechless from
paralysis.

and how pleased they used to be with a pair of new shoes, and all that?"

I cast a rather curious glance at my friend. For a moment, a slight frown darkened her smooth brow. Then, dismissing her judicial dignity, she gave way to revived feelings of the time, when, as the wife of a promising young attorney, she was rationally happy in her husband and children. She laughed in every feature and motion, as she replied,

"Yes, indeed, and how, regularly as the day came, you littered our only parlor; and Fred, the little mischief, bored holes in the carpet—all the carpet we had; and how mortified I was, when Senator Smith and his wife called and found our parlor transformed into a workshop."

Rejoicing to see my friend, by force of memory and love, bursting the chill shroud of conventional in the carpet we had; and how bursting the chill shroud of conventional control of the laws require paupers to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the alms-house, where she remained several weeks, until she showed some symptoms of amendment. Then she was placed in a common lumber wagon, and sent to her native place. She was born and lived in the second school society in this town. But the driver brought her here; and when they proceeded to take her from the wagon, they lifted out a corpse."

"But, surely, there was no need of such inhuman proceedings!" exclaimed the Judge's lady.

"Certainly not; but then she was only an old pauper, you know; and it is not the fashion to be very attentive or delicate with paupers."

"But the laws require paupers to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of their birth, and Mary was carried to the places of thei paralysis.
"The town authorities of E. now took the family

seve my to revived feelings of the time, when, as the wife of a promising young attorney, who was rationally happy in her husband and children. She haughed in every feature and motion, as we have a she replied, "Yen, indeed, and how, regularly as the day of the property of the property

time, and now grandfather and grandenother can have their bed-room again. They will be more confortable, and grandfather's pension will go be wiser. I doem it an honor to have followed that old pauger to her grave, for she seems to me to want of affection, Everish, which there are not want of affection, Everish, which is the state of the roother, and the root want of affection, Everish, which here are more than one in a thoroward of the roother, and her wiser. I doem it as more where it as perhaps most difficult to the receivalty, and a people having dechared against the wiser. I doem it as honor would simply be that of deing unjustly, which here are not want of affecting, which there is not as many as a short of the roother, was placed at a trade, and all seemed to go well be a possible to the propose of the seemest of

as they did the quiet sunshine that stole through their Problem windows, to glorify their measurements and their Problem windows, to glorify their measurements and the problem will be the problem of the factor of th

as to be immutable. But, arguing for any deviation from them, they betray the secret of their

We propose, at present, to confine ourselves to We propose, at present, to confine ourselves to and the sons of Africa amongst us will have a the inquiry, What does the Spirit of Truth teach thousand teachers of truth and soberness for one the inquiry, What does the Spirit of Truth teach respecting the institution of Slavery? In the most ancient records of domestic life, we find the rights of the slave established by laws or customs, of the origin of which we are left in ignorance. By these, the faithful son of Masek, Damascus Eliezer, born a slave in the house of Abram, was, while he was childless, his heir apparent, in preference to Lot, or other collateral branches of the patriarch's family. The condition of slavery becomes degraded by our false notions of liberty.

The greatest of Christian essayists, Paul, "not taught by man," asserts that "as long as the heir man's, he gets a patrol. They enter by night the

It is hard to make a selection, where all is infinitely valuable; but the latter part of the Epistle to the Ephesians is singularly apropos to the present day. "Let no one deceive you with vain discourse; for on account of these things the wrath of God is coming on the children of disobedience. Be not ye therefore partakers with them. Be subject to one another in the fear of God. Wives, be subject to your husbands. Husbands, love your wives. Children, obey your parents. Parents, exasperate not your children, but ducate them with the discipline and admonition of the Lord. Servants, obey them who are your masters according to the flesh, [spiritual slavery is not to be endured,] with fear and trembling, in the sincerity of your hearts, as you do the Christ, doing the will of God from the heart, performing service with good will, as to the Lord, and not to man; knowing that your slaves will be improved, that the Lord slaves will be improved, the three was slaves will be improved.

reward him for it, whether he be a bondman or a freeman." What, then, signifies that plausible tearn, "involuntary labor?" Did Eliezer's prayer to God for the success of his mission speak of "involuntary labor?"

"And you, masters, observe the same conduct towards them, abating your threats, knowing that you yourselves have a Master in heaven, and that with him there is no respect of persons." Read the conclusion of this Epistle, as applicable to the exigences of the present times.

the conclusion of this Epistic, as applicable to the exigences of the present times.

The Epistle to the Colossians repeats the above admonitions in nearly the same words.

The Epistle to Timothy is to the same effect: The Epistle to Timothy is to the same effect:
"Let as many as are under a yoke of bondage account their masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God, and his doctrine, may not be reviled. And let not those who have believing masters disregard them because they who ree, but serve them the more; because they who receive the good service are believers, and beloved. Teach these things, and enforce them by exhortation. If any one teacheth otherwise, and doth not stited to the wholeseen words of any one teacheth otherwise, and doth not stited to the wholeseen words of any one teacheth otherwise, and doth not stited to the wholeseen words of any one teacheth otherwise, and doth not stited to the wholeseen words of any one teacheth otherwise, and doth not stited to the wholeseen words of any one teacheth otherwise, and the words of the world, the words of the world to the world byed. Teach these things, and enforce than by exhortation. If any one teacheth otherwise, and doth not attend to the wholesome words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine according Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine according to godliness, he is puffed up, knowing nothing, but raving upon questions and debates about words, from which proceed envy, contention, abusive language, evil suspicions, preposterous studies of men whose minds are corrupt and devoid of truth, who suppose this religion to be a matter of gain. From such withdraw thyself. Now, this religion, with contentment, is a great gain. For we brought nothing into this world; and it is evident that we can carry nothing out of it. Having, then, food and raiment, let us be content with these."

Having spent about thirty years in the North, and thirty years in slave States, and being, as I believe, perfectly free from prejudice, I state, as the result of my experience, that slavery, as it is in the United States, is not inimical to the state of contentment above recommended. It, indeed, is susceptible of improvements, alike advantageous to master and servant. And something may be done in the way of legislative enactments, or rather revocations: but let is every he forced.

geous to master and servant. And something may be done in the way of legislative enactments, or rather revocations; but let it never be forgot-ten, "that the amelioration of outward circum-stances will be the effect, but never can be the

ton, "that the amelioration of outward circumstances will be the effect, but never can be the means, of mental and moral improvement." Distribution that the seem of the means of mental and moral improvement." Distribution that the seem of the means of mental and moral improvement." Distribution the means of mental and moral improvement." Distribution the means of mental and moral improvement. The consequence of the destribution theories on one hand, and by superadding unnecessary igor on this case, let all the earth keep silence before him. "Agitation" on either side of the question must be referred to "preposterous studies" and mischievous intentions. The natural spathy of the African, like his skin, may be ascribed to his original climate; yet the peculiarity seems fixed; and his master participates in it; and poverty is almost the certain consequence of their coming into competition with white labor. Slavery will then necessarily that the proper time, become States, by the usual action of Congress in such cases—a recognition rather than a recation.

Now, if it were possible to force Slavery upon this fact, the reader can comment for himself. Human laws, which know nothing but force, are of limited efficacy in regard to human happiness. But we have the determinations of the Holy Spirit, as detailed by Faul to the Corist thans. In whatever state any one hath been called, in that let him continue with the Lord, being a slave, let it not give thee concern. But, if thou cans the made free, chose that rather, and happiness. But we have the determinations of the Holy Spirit, as detailed by Faul to the Corist. You have been bought with a price, become not slaves of men. Brethren, in whatever state any one hath been called, in that let him continue with Ged?"

Thus is required to "exhort servants to be be beddent to their measures, to be in all thi

and with harmony in regard to the whole; and we are driven to the inference that man is but in the process of creation. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know, that when He shall appear, [his character be apprehended and appreciated,] we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." Here is cause and effect, affording such ground of hope as no other world-mending expectant can furnish. "And every man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, even as HE is pure."

There are very few who will venture to deny the purity of true Christian principles. They rather pretend that these principles are so pure as to be immutable. But, arguing for any deviation from them, they betray the secret of their sees, in Abolition tracts, a little rill of poison; yet sees not the ocean of truth that cannot thereby be affected. Revoke your hell-patched laws,

becomes degraded by our false notions of liberty.

The greatest of Christian essayists, Paul, "not taught by man," asserts that "as long as the heir is a minor, he differeth nothing from a bondman, though he be lord of all; but is under governors and guardians till the time prefixed by the Father." So, if we are to prefer self-evident facts to senseless theories, we find men are not born free, nor yet equal, in body, mind, circumstances, or anything else.

Our relative duties, in the various states and stages of a due and wholesome subordination, are clearly pointed out in Scripture; and thus are recognised those distinctions amongst men, which ever have existed, and probably ever will exist. It is hard to make a selection, where all is infinitely valuable; but the latter part of the Epistle to the Ephesians is singularly apropos to the present day. "Let no one deceive you with vain discourse; for on account of these things the word and visible sign of the inward spirit of our laws? And what boots this short-sighted, selfish contempt of the Divine law—"Masters, render was a stage of God is coming on the children of discourse; he cause the laws allow of a licentious search of the black man's domicile, and not of the white man's, he gets a patrol. They enter by night the cottage of one of the small remains of Washington's freed men. The high tempered but honest and laborious man is offended at the intrusion. If the incurrence of the black man's domicile, and not of the white mon's, he gets a patrol. They enter by night the cottage of one of the small remains of Washington's freed men. The high tempered but honest and laborious man is offended at the intrusion. They enter by night the cottage of one of the small remains of Washington's freed men. The high tempered but honest and laborious man is offended at the intrusion. They enter by night the cottage of one of the small remains of Washington's freed men. The high tempered but honest and laborious man is offended at the intrusion. They enter by night the cottage

and beneficent enactments of the Lord? Are you certain that your slaves will be improved, made more valuable to you, by the operation of wrong and outrage? No matter what you know or what you think. Paramount authority has spoken, and it is for us to obey.

Undoubtedly there are thousands in the slave States who would be offended at any apology for the free quotation of Scripture; but an unhappy notion of civil authority has given to the religion of many an intermitting and feeble efficacy—made it a mere Sunday business. To those who might ask an apology, I give it not. I owe them nothing. But they owe it to themselves to reason reasonably, or abandon the pretension; and arrive at once, by a short cut, at the real conclusion—that it is right to do what you please to do, if you are able to do it.

dition of labor in many parts of the world, trodden down by unsympathizing capital; and there is one yet darker, which we must not pass unnoticed. Amongst a variety of political pamphlets flitting about just now, (September, 1848,) is a speech delivered in Congress, July 1, (ill would it have become the 4th,) by a member from Georgia. On the first page we find the complaint that "twelve millions of surplus treasure which Polk found in the Treasury, together with forty-nine millions of dollars which he has borrowed, have all been souandered in a war 'unnecessarily and un-

millions of dollars which he has borrowed, have all been squandered in a war 'unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun' by himself." It is but a waste of words to add—it was unjust; and of argument—that it can never become the basis of a just claim. We either conquered a peace, or bought it for twenty millions more. And when we shall have paid an incalculable amount to our sufferers by this foolish war, we shall have bought some wit.

This peace, by the 8th and 9th articles, secures to the Mexicans who may choose to retain their title and rights as such, the right of remaining in the ceded territories; and that in the enjoyment of said rights, those who, within the time specified, elect to become citizens of the United States, are, in this inception of citizenship, not less protected in their rights, liberty, property, and religion, and without respect to color.

But this honorable gentleman casts out a no-

But this honorable gentleman casts out a no-

It will be seen from the proceedings of the House of Delegates of Virginia, of the 8th inst. published in our paper of this week, that the Legislature of Wisconsin have taken up the gauntlet, thrown down to her and the whole North by the recent resolutions of our Legislature, on the subject of slavery.

We regretted the passage of those resolutions at the time. We thought their adoption little calculated to effect the object of those who supported them. If there was any meaning in those resolutions, they contained a threat—a threat of dissolution and of resistance by the force of arms the operation of an act of Congress excluding slavery from the Territories recently acquired from Mexico. And that threat has met with the response we had a right to expect. If the North could be forced to yield, from a sense of fear, that which she will not accord from a sense of justice, she would not be entitled to our respect—she would be unworthy of our association. We ought to know that the same Anglo-Saxon blood runs in their veins which courses through ours; that we are the same race, and can be more easily persuaded to do even what is wrong, than coerced to do right.

If the desire be to settle this question amicably,

Is the South wholly without blame in this matter? Agitators here concede that it is almost certain slavery cannot go to those Territories, even if Congress forbear to legislate. At the eleventh hour, after the incorporation of the Wilmot Provise principle into the law creating a Territorial Government for Oregon—not as a compromise measure, but in direct contravention of every feature of a compromise—after submitting to this assertion of the principle, direct and positive, almost without a murmur—they would lay violent hands upon the pillars which support our Union, and in resisting the reassertion of a naked principle, which can have no more practical effect than in the case of Oregon, would overwhelm us in ruin and anarchy. Is the Union of so little value in our eyes that, in conjunction with Northern fantical Abolitionists, we are willing to throw it away without a single effort at its preservation.

Piedmont (Warrenton, Va.) Whig.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

From the Loudoun (Va.) Chronicle. From the Loudoun (Va.) Chronicle.

MR. CONNOLLY: I have been much pleased with A. B. C.'s remarks on the "Virginia Resolutions," and think he discusses the matters involved very philosophically. By the way, in reference to the "abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," it has occurred to me, that our fiery, headlong, Southern politicians quite overstep their own principles, by their vehement opposition to this particular measure, and do infinitely more to weaken their own just opposition to fanatical encroachments by such a course, than by contenting themselves with the defence of their own unquestionable rights. They say, and say justly, to the selves with the defence of their own unquestionable rights. They say, and say justly, to the North, "let us alone; with the peculiar institutions of the South you have no right to interfere." There is a mighty moral force in this, but it is only because each State within its own limits is sovereign. And if they do justly complain of North-richard-man with Sentham institutions. Northern interference with Southern institutions, how can they with any consistency go beyond their own limits, and threaten so fiercely about the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Congress unquestionably has the right to "legiciate in all cases whatsoever?" here, and the States none whatever; and we, the people of the District, feel that we are quite as safe under our own constitutional Legislature, as we could possibly be under that of any or of all the Southern States. We therefore say to the States, both bly be under that or any or of all the Southern States. We therefore say to the States, both North and South, "let us alone; our own Legisla-ture will take care of us." When we want slavery abolished here, we will say so; and when we say so,

we wish the South to remember her own long-cherished doctrine of "non-interference." It is quite too childish a reason to urge against such a measure here, that it will be the commencement of a war on the institutions of the South. Can Southern politicians forget that the abolition of clavery is not yet to be begun in this country slavery is not yet to be begun in this country. Has it not long ago been going gradually onward? No State has yet had to complain of its abolition within her limits, without her consent, and it is silly to fear that it ever will be the case.

Respectfully, &c., P. J. S.

Respectfully, &c.,

Washington, D. C., February 12, 1849.

DELAWARE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We find in the Blue Hen's Chickens, (Wilmingon,) the Fifth Annual Report of the Delaware

crowned with success. We make an extract:

"That the exodus from Slavery, and elevation in the scale of being of the dusky sons of America, is no less certain than our own elevation has been, may be as fully relied upon, as that there is a God who rules the universe and discovered his blessings to his children importially. has been, may be as fully relied upon, as that there is a God who rules the universe and dispenses his blessings to his children impartially, be they of whatever clime, complexion, or condition they may. In vain was it that our Legislature, at its last session, endeavored to interpose its puny efforts to stay the tide of moral revolution. It might with equal wisdom and effect have attempted to stay the resistless waves of the noble Delaware, and to roll back its tides to their fountains, as to attempt to arrest this work. It has its foundation in the nature of things, and has God for its author; and its members, by its action, are attempting to subvert the order of nature, and oppose the decrees of the All-wise. In their effort to dam the resistless stream, they will find their work and themselves swept away by its tide, and their names and deeds enrolled on the annals of infamy, or lost beneath the dark waters of oblivion. Unconsciously to themselves, they have been setting a power in motion that will overwhelm them.

"In their opposition to the expressed will of a thousand of our most worthy citizens, and the undoubted wishes of the greater part of the remainder, on a great question of reform; in their neglect to do the will of the people, in various minor though important matters; they have been teaching them, that if they wish their own hands, and see to it that they elect men who will fulfil their duties as their servants, and not arreage to themselves to be their masters. They have been teaching them, that if they wish to en-

rogate to themselves to be their masters. They have been teaching them, that if they wish to enhave been teaching them, that if they wish to enjoy liberty for themselves, just laws, and an impartial administration of them, they must first remove this insidious power, and then the throne will do their bidding. This is the lesson the people have been learning: may they con it well before they are again called upon to choose their representatives, that their choice may be made intelligently, that their wishes may be done, that our State may be made free."

CAUSE AND CURE OF THE POTATO ROT.

As every suggestion that is likely to be of ser

As every suggestion that is likely to be of service, on a subject of so much importance, is worthy of attention, we insert from the Morris Jerseyman the following:

"One of our farmers, a few days since, while in conversation on that subject, said he planted his potatoes earlier this season than usual, and that he dug and put in his cellar some thirty or forty bushels before the rain came on. These are still perfectly sound, while those which remained in the ground during the recent heavy rains are uterly worthless. To the autumn rains many persons have attributed the rot, and consequently they put their crops in very early, to enable them to arrive at maturity before the heavy rains commenced. The experiment mentioned below may be considered of some consequence, as we have seen it sufficiently tried. A lady from Mississippi spent the past season with her friends in our town. The all-engrossing subject of the potator of the potator of the potator of the potator of the potators had been experimenting on that vegetable, and the best result was from transplanting the slips into rows, similar to the method of cultivating the Carolina potato. Her friends tried an experiment, and

further, when the grass is up near the settle-ments, it is a long time after before any of account will be up beyond; and the further you go, the

worse."
"Well, Pll stop a while—turn in and work till

it grows."
"But where will you work? There is nobody
"But where will you work? You are "But where will you work? There is nobody to hire, or work to do. What, then? You are too far advanced to return, you cannot go ahead, and you are in a dreary desert country, without wood, water, or anything to eat, with a wife and children looking up to you for relief and support; your team exhausted, and become food for wolves; and, before long, yourself and family will follow your team."

your team."
Thus ends the mad career of a Hiwassee piones

Thus ends the mad career of a Hiwassee pioneer and family.

Next comes a company of young men from some Eastern city, with fine appearance, strength, and talent, yet unacquainted with the life of an old campaigner, unused to lie on the ground, cooking, and a thousand other little incidents attending a long, monotonous, dreary march. In a few nights, pain seizes hold of you in every bone, muscle, and part, and you feel scarcely able to move; yet the time has come to be up and moving ahead another day's journey. Hunt up your oxen, yoke them, pack in your fixins, and gee-wo-haw, Buck, Bright, get along you Brindle, what are you about, old Bawley! Zip, you dog, hie up! Lend a hand here, John, Jake, Josh—for these darned horned horses can't budge an inch. While others are rolling on in the distance, you are stalled in the mudhole—broke an axle, tongue—something out of fix—away you tug, sweat, fret, and tear up the ground, but all to no effect; your steers won't pull—one has a sore neck, another lame; one gives out, and none to put in his place, and you are in a bad fix.

Methinks I see, about the 20th of April, 1849,

Methinks I see, about the 20th of April, 1849, a thousand wagons spreading out from Independ-ence and St. Joseph, on the road towards Fort Laramie, with some three or four thousand emigrants—men, women, and children—all wending their way to the gold regions of the Sacramento, straining every nerve, and urging on their teams to their greatest speed, in order to be the first to arrive; the grass thinly scattered here and there, ther ahead, the snows of the past winter unthaw-ed. In yonder creek, some dozen wagons, horses, mules, and oxen, all tangled up in the harness; wagons broken, lame and crippled animals—all in a perfect jam—old men frisking about, children a perfect jam—old men frisking about, children squalling, men raving, roaring, cursing, and swearing about their bad luck. A little ahead appears a portentous black cloud, the lightning flashing, thunders roaring, peal after peal; the rain begins to descend, the wind blows; thicker and faster falls the watery element; the whole canopy of heaven becomes blackened, and darker grows; the creeks swell, the water roars and pours down; rivers run, where, a few hours before, all was seemingly dry. Your goods are wet, your wagon covers shivered, tattered, and torn to threads; your clothes all wet, and without tent, house, or shelter, you stand up and sleep, and let it rain. Your cattle, horse, and mules, discontented, snort and snuff the breeze, fly the piquet, and away they go; horses and mules without a rider, oxen without a wagon, pell-mell, over hill and dale, far away.

The wolf, with his hideous growl, breaks in upon your ears, and he sings you a nightingale

upon your ears, and he sings you a nightingale song, hoping to share the titbits you leave. The flavor arising from the fried bacon sharpens his appetite, until his notes become shrill and clear. When darkness hovers o'er, his snuffing and growling become nearer. The guns being wet, priming out, and no sentinel shot to be heard, then comes reflection. "O! what a fool was I to leave home and suffer here. Nothing to shelter no wise disheartened that its efforts for the overthrow of Slavery in that State have not yet been or yet been the evil one come to sing psalm tunes over my shivering rain, sleet, and hail, and all the imps of the evil one come to sing psalm tunes over my distress and misery. I wish I had stayed at home, as dad and mamma said—ploughed the old fields, learned a good trade, and been contented when I was well off, instead of coming on this wild goose chase. However, a fellow may as well be hung for an old sheep as a lamb; my fist is in, and this is only a beginning, and it is said, 'a bad beginning makes a good ending'—so here goes, through thick or thin, thunder, lightning, or rain. But stop; where, in the name of sense, have those infernal brutes run to in this storm? They've got started back, and all creation can't get that thunder storm out of them until they reach the got started back, and all creation can't get that thunder storm out of them until they reach the settlements; and just here, among these wild varmints—snakes, lizards, wolves, and the Lord only knows what—these women, children, and wagons, must stay until they are brought back. Gewhillikins, how they run! Old Zurubabel couldn't catch them."

"How are you, stranger? Whose company is this?"

this?"

"Captain Pushafter's."
"I see you are in a bad fix there—your wagons in that gulley, half buried in water! Where's your stock?"
"All run off last night in that storm, like the devil was after them. "All run off last night in that storm, like the devil was after them. I never see horned horses run so before in my born days; and the mules took after them, and it was raining so awful hard we could not see. But such a stampede and clattering of hoofs of four-legged animals; it fairly shook the yearth, it did ""

shook the yearth, it did!"

"Don't you know what started them?"

"No! I thought it was the thunder and lightnin', or the cursed wolves, that kept up such an
infernal barking; it scared the children into fits."

"Fudge! man. It's no wolves, but some roving
bands of Lipans and Camanche Indians, who are
all over the plain; for our boys saw them in the
distance just before the storm, and they have run
off our best horses and mules; but our cattle
were so tied, they couldn't run. We lost at least
fifty horses and mules last night, and I'm out in
search for them, while others have gone in different directions on the same errand. Did you see
any of them come this way after night."

ent directions on the same errand. Did you see any of them come this way after night." "See! I couldn't see my shadow, it was so "How far ahead is your company?"
About ten miles, on a small branch.
"How many do you number?"

broke down, and no one to lend us a team—and too poor to buy, if we could! Old Woman. I believe I can walk, if you'll only try to git back. We can pack all that's worth takin' on the old lame steer, and let the wolves have the rest; for to go ahead—we can't.

Old Man. Agreed! by hokey; 'nough said. Hurra for the settlements! You don't catch this child agin with your humbug!

12 Landing

THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the follow extract from the "Terms" of the Era:

bers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition. Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends us will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their moneys to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for We hope each subscriber, as his subscription runs out,

will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five All communications to the Era, whether on business of the

paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

As subscriptions are about to expire, we regularly forward bills to our subscribers. We hope they will not overlook them, and in a moment of forgetfulness suffer their names to be erased. When they find themselves in such a predica ment, let them promptly remit, and they can have the back numbers, so as to keep their files unbroken, if they preserve the paper.

And let each one remember, that by an effort he may add two new subscribers to our list, thus securing his own copy, and theirs, for a \$5 note, which costs no more postage than a \$2 one.

A little thoughtfulness in this way is the one thing necessary to keep such a concern as the Era in a sound condition.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19, 1849.

TF For the beautiful story on our first page, we are indebted to a fair correspondent in Connecticut, from whom we hope to hear again. It inculcates, in a touching way, the duty of self-

We hope our agents will not forget us At this season of the year, people in the country are so busy, that they require to be waited upon.

We commence, this week, the publication of the very able Speech, delivered by Mr. MANN. towards the close of the last session; and shall conclude it in our next. It is our purpose, after that, to give the Speech of Governor McDowell. of Virginia. We shall do so, because it is really eloquent, and because we would have the readers of the Era see both sides of every important

DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

What think our friends of the project of starting a DAILY NATIONAL ERA, the first of next December; of the size of the New York Herald at \$6 a year, payable invariably in advance; to contain such condensed and vivid reports of Congress as may be prepared by a master hand; and to be got up in such a way as not to change in any respect the present style or arrangement of

Can we find 1,500 subscribers to begin with?

BACK NUMBERS. Back numbers of the Era, especially from the first to the fourth, from those who no not file or wish to use them, will be thankfully received at

PROGRESS.

The date of this number of the Era—the 19th April-reminds us that this is the anniversary of the mob which for three days last year struggled to overthrow the paper and its editor. To the honor of Washington, the struggle terminated in the triumph of the Press; and from that hour, Free dom of Discussion was established in the capital city of the Nation, and the Cause of Liberty be gan to find in it, open supporters. In nine month from that time, we see the Corporate Authorities of Washington asking Congress to put an end to the external slave trade, and a Free Soil Association for the District of Columbia sending forth an Address to the Anti-Slavery Citizens of the United States invoking the action of the Federal Government against Slavery, wheresoever the evil exists or seeks foothold in territory under exclusive Federal jurisdiction. And yet the change of public sentiment attested by these factor has been noiseless and peaceful. Irritation has been allayed, prejudice abated, misconception corrected, and a more healthful tone on the subject of human rights is pervading the community The day is not distant when the soil of this Dis trict shall be consecrated to Freedom, and the deliberations of the Congress of the Republic be conducted, not amidst the discordant sights and sounds of slavery and slave dealing, but amidst institutions in perfect harmony with the Decla ration of Independence and the Spirit of the Age.

A NEW ORGAN.

Eastern papers announce that a new paper will be tion are unchangeable, being simple affirmacommenced here about the first of July, under the auspices of A. C. Bullitt, lately of the New Or- countable beings, without regard to time or leans Picayune, John O. Sargeant, and a Mr. the Administration; others, that it will be an in- and an immutable faith, Christianity has its spedependent Whig journal. The Baltimore Sun cial precepts, which are but the expression of its correspondent says that the plan in contemplaof the present law for giving out the printing of promulgated, which would be so simple, brief, Congress by contract, and to have the jobs then and intelligible, as to be universally applicable equally divided between the "Union" and the new paper-"The Republic." In this programme, the Intelligencer and the Whig are thrust aside Meantime, the "Union" girds up its loins for

a desperate conflict with the allied Whig forces. and announces that it is about to bring to its aid a champion from the North and Northwest. Of course, it is expected that the Free Soil Democracy will prick up its ears at this extraordinary The Taylor Republicans will, of course, do

they think proper, but we rather think all their projects of organology will have very little influence on the National Intelligencer, which, after all that can be done, will continue to be recognis as the national exponent of the Whig party.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have been requested to notice a call pub lished in Wright's paper, of a National Convention of the Friends of Common Schools. Attached to the call we find the names of many of the most distinguished men in all sections of the country, including the Superintendents of Common Scho in the several States. We publish the call, and earnestly hope that it may be warmly respond-

"The undersigned, deeming that the cause of Popular Education in the United may be advanced, and the exertions of its frategishered and systematized, by mutua

"At all times, and on all questions, it will be Democratic, and the advocate of true Democratic principles. While it will unceasingly oppose all monopoly and class legislation, and whatever else tends to increase the inequalities of society, enabling the scheming Few to grow rich on the toils of the laboring Many, it will demand just laws, equal rights, and the largest liberty consistent with a due regard for order and good morals. In all the reformatory and benevolent enterprises of with a due regard for order and good morals. In all the reformatory and benevolent enterprises of the day, it will endeavor to be, if not a pioneer, at least a humble co-worker. Deeply impressed with the intimate connection of the private and domestic virtues with National prosperity, it will advocate Temperance, Charity, and Peace with all men and all nations; while it will fearlessly rebuke Vice, Licentiousness, and Immorality, in high places and low. It will aim to be, in a word, what its name numerous.—Free in Thought and Speech its name purports—Free in Thought and Speech.

THE THREATENING PARAGRAPH.

The New York Tribune says it "cannot quarrel" with the language of the National Intelligencer, threatening Executive indignation against Free Soil men if they should be "detected" in defeating a Government for California. It sees nothing improper in the paragraph. And yet the National Whig of this place thought it so objectionable, as to make it necessary to come out in behalf of the Administration, with a dis-claimer. The editor of the Tribune knows that the reason why there is no Government in California is, because the propagandists of slavery have resolved that there shall be no Govarnment without slavery-toleration; and yet he virtually imputes the failure of all schemes for Free Soil!

Meantime those Democratic journals, which sed to suffer castigation at the hands of their Whig cotemporaries for their "doughfaceism," are now amusing themselves by returning the comocrat, with no more attachment to the cause of Free Soil now, than it felt when Mr. Polk was President, thus taunts its neighbor:

"The Pittsburg Gazette, (which is a mere copyist and echo of the National Intelligencer.) of the 7th instant, contained a violent philippic against the Free-Soilers, evidently written by the Deacon for the purpose of gaining favor with the Slavery Administration at Washington. In the same number of the Gazette, there is a long Government land sole! Whiggies, call ye not this 'bowing the knee to the dark spirit of slavery?"

We notice these things just to show what a change of positions has been caused by a change Administration

"A SLAVEHOLDER OF VIRGINIA."

We publish on our first page a communication from " A Slaveholder of Virginia," in which the system of American Slavery is advocated by an appeal to the New Testament, while at the ame time parts of it are denounced with great severity, and its extension into the free territories of New Mexico and California is resisted. The writer appears to be honest in his views, and to have formed his opinions independently; but we presume he has not read very extensively on the subject he discusses.

There is no social evil or wrong, which the Bible has not been perverted to sustain. Despotism, War, Polygamy, and Slavery, have all been lefended by similar modes of interpreting Hol-Writ. No direct protest against the despotic principle of government was ever made by Christ or his Apostles: on the contrary, the language of the former was, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Casar's," and of the latter, " Let every soul be subject to the higher powers;" "there is no power but of God." Polygamy was a custom among the Orientals; and the old patriarchs, chosen by God as the revelators of his will, had nany wives. We know of no injunction against the practice in the Old Testament, and none in the New, except in relation to certain classes of men, possessing ecclesiastical authority. Thus. Titus was instructed, in ordaining an elder, to make it a condition, that he should be the husband of one wife. Were we to adopt the rash mode of reasoning in vogue among the Scripture advocates of Slavery, we should infer from this exceptional requisition, from the prevalence of polygamy, and the total silence of the Scriptures respecting it, that it was sanctioned in ordinary cases by Christ and his Apostles. War, too, if we may accept the judgment of this class of inerpreters, is one of the "institutions" sanctified by Holy Writ: Abraham was a patriarch warrior . the Jews were armed for the extermination of the Canaanites; David rejoiced that God had aught his fingers to fight; and St. Paul, in enoining absolute submission to the reigning Civil Power, indirectly justified it in all the violent

ects to which in that age it was accustomed All these abominations-Despotism, War. Po vgamy, Slavery—so far as the Bible is concerned, are supported by precisely the same modes of interpreting and collocating Scriptures; they stand or fall together.

The Christian Faith was designed to iniversal and perpetual, and was therefore adapted to all men, all conditions, all times. Its fun damental doctrines are unchangeable - affirming. as they do, certain attributes of God and man, and certain relations between them, which are the same to-day as they were at the begin-The Washington correspondents of some of the ning. Its fundamental principles of moral action of Eternal Truths, which apply to all acplace. But in addition to these, which bestow Burnly. Some say that it is to be the organ of upon it the character of a universal, perpetual, correspondent says that the plan in contempla-tion is, to secure the repeal by the next Congress can easily understand how principles might be and easy to be understood by the masses. But it is absurd to suppose that special precepts can be delivered, applicable to every man and all forms and conditions of human society, through all vicissitudes and revolutions; or, delivered, be understood and used to advantage. Each generation may have peculiar du ties: why should one be burdened with precepts bearing alone upon the duties of another? Christ and his Apostles never pretended to exhibit all the particular forms of obligation which the

> ations of mankind. What, then, is the only proper course for Christian men, when they would ascertain the requirements of their faith, in reference to any tion of social evil which may arise? To go question of social evil which may arise, and back for examples to men who lived in circum stances entirely unlike their own? To appeal to special precepts given in view of conditions wholly lifferent from their own, or of circumstance oncerning which they can have no definite inormation? Is it not, rather, to ascertain what are the principles of our Holy Faith? How does this system, this institution, this practice, accord with them? Let us determine this question, and

great principles of morality they laid down,

might assume, in the changing conditions and re-

we have determined our duties. Our correspondent has overlooked entirely this ethod, and the distinctions we have drawn between what is absolute and what is relative in ianity. He never refers to its great principles—principles as eternal and immutable as the Almighty; but attempts to prove the divinity of American Slavery, from certain special precepts delivered by the Apostles to a certain kind of dependents who labored and endents who labored and suffered some eighteen centuries ago.

tions were essentially changed, so that they were nstantly placed on an equal footing, would seem very evident from the advice of St. Paul-" And those that have believing masters, let them not lespise them, because they are brethren"-advice ntirely out of place, and without meaning, had the relations between them continued the same. All arguments, therefore, in support of slavery,

drawn from the nature of these special precepts, given to those whose circumstances are unknown o us, and of the changes in whose relations we have no means of judging, are totally inconclusive. But if our correspondent will bring Slavery to the test of the principles of Christianity— Love thy neighbor as thyself"_"Love worketh no ill to its neighbor"-" Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," &c .- he is left without an argument in its support. For, what is Slavery? Just what the law defines it to be. The Law of Slavery regards and treats men as property, as beasts of burden and labor. The Law of Christianity regards and treats them as children of God, possessing the elements of infinite progression—heirs of immortality. The Law of Slavery recognises no marriage relation: the Law of Christianity says, " what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder"-"For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and cleave to his wife, and they two shall be one flesh." The Law of Slavery makes the authority of the master paramount to that of the parent. The Law of Christianity makes the authority of the parent supreme, under God. "Children, obey sees nothing to quarrel with in language which your parents," is a command, obedience to which is made altogether dependent by the slave-code providing law for California, to the advocates of upon the will or caprice of the slaveholder. Christianity recognises the equality of men in origin, natural rights, destiny. Its obligations are equally binding on all. It seeks the improvement of the condition, and the development of the character, of all, "without partiality;" pliment. Here is a specimen of what we see and every institution, custom, or act, tending to every day. The Pittsburg Post, a Hunker Dem- give one man advantages from which another is excluded, to depress one portion of the race, while it elevates another, is essentially repugnant to its fundamental social law-" Love thy neighbor as thyself." Slavery can defend itself, only by denying the equality of mankind. Its nalterable characteristic is, the imposition of inequal burdens. It seeks the improvement of the condition, the development of the powers and resources of the masters, while it dooms the slaves to unchanging degradation and inferiority. It secures to the former all the advantages in its power for the acquisition of wealth, knowledge,

> t carefully excludes the latter. Such is Slavery, tested by the Principles of Christianity. Is it of Christ? Is it a system nd propagandists?

ower, position, and happiness; from all of which

Our mode of interpreting Scripture, and exclaining its teachings, makes the Bible the fountain head of Liberty, Equality, Democracy: the mode of reasoning we condemn, makes it the ally of Slavery, Monopoly, and Despotism.

We know not what ideas of the Almighty a scriptural advocate of Slavery can have; but the Divinity we worship is one who loves his own mage, and will not sanction its debasementone, who, in announcing the great Law of Love verse, uttered a Truth, which from that hour amenced the work of opening prison doors, throwing thrones, and whose work will only be completed when men shall form, not a chaos of discordant castes, but one harmonious Brotherhood, owing nothing to each other but Love, and

RECIPROCAL TREATIES.

We noticed a few weeks since, in the columns leading commercial paper of Philadelphia a memorial from American merchants at Rio Janeiro, and American shipmasters and others trading to Brazil, addressed to the Government of this country, on the subject of Reciprocal Treaties, and their influence on our navigation interest.

The policy of Reciprocal Treaties dates in this ountry as far back as the year 1815, when Congress passed an act, repealing, with certain qualications, duties discriminating in favor of American tonnage—the act to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President should be satisfied that its discriminating duties against the United States had been abolished.

In 1824, another act was passed, removing the discriminating duties from vessels truly and wholly owned by subjects or citizens of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, of Prussia, of Hamurgh, Lubec, and Bremen, of Oldenburg, of Norway, of Sardinia, and of Russia. The Presilent was authorized in the same act to extend the exemption to the vessels of any other Nation or State that would release our vessels from injurious discriminations.

These acts authorized the Executive to make reiprocal treaties, placing the vessels of this country and other nations on a footing of equality with the single reservation of the coasting trade It is to these treaties, the offspring of a wise and liberal policy, that these merchants, shipnasters, and others, object, for the following

"We hold it to be a sound principle in politic conomy, that all national interests demand the easonable protection of their Governments, espe cially when the country and the people have the means, the energy, and the ability to sustain these terests.
"The wisdom of Government protecting the

mercantile interests of the United States can be demonstrated by the success which has attended the observance of that policy by Great Britain, and we would disclaim theory when practice can so successfully appealed to.
"We held it to be undeniable that the Unite

"We held it to be undeniable that the United States possess in her forests, her mechanics, in the enterprise and intelligence of her merchants, and in capital, abundant resources to enable her to supply all the wants of the country demanded by her consumption of foreign productions.

"We hold it undeniable, that so far as foreign

nations seek our shores for the productions of the United States, that it is from the same interests hat American merchants seek the shores of for eign nations, respectively, for their productions— because they either cannot be had elsewhere at all, or in like abundance, or on terms equally fa-corable. We therefore hold that, so far as our own roductions are concerned, no benefit accrues to ur planters or farmers by bestowing privileges n the mercantile marine of other nations trading the ports of the United States.
"We would not object to treaties with foreign

nations on terms of real reciprocity, when confined to the direct trade between the United States and other countries, and in articles of native production or manufacture, but we object to giving nations whose reciprocal commerce is of little value to the United States, the advantage of employing their merchant ships in carrying from any and from all parts of the world, foreign productions for the consumption of the United States, for the mere privilege granted to the vessels of the United States to a like trade with them. In such

"Less objection could have been taken to those treaties, if, in selecting the people with whose Governments they were negotiated, they had been made with the large and powerful nations of the opposing interest in tonnage. Whereas, on reference to the list of these treaties, it will be found that many of them have been concluded with small States, neither politically nor otherwise important to the interests of the United States, neither rich to the interests of the United States, neither rich nor populous—neither extensive consumers nor producers—but with capabilities to raise up a large mercantile marine, quite out of proportion to their territory and population, and hence forced to offer themselves as carriers to others, while others could find no profit in sending their ships to them.

"We may perhaps venture the assertion, that

own country with articles of the consumption.

"We will ask why a vessel of Sweden, Denmark, or the Hanse Towns, should be allowed to take coffee from Brazil, or tea from China, to be consumed in the United States on the same terms as vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States 2?"

It is undoubtedly true that "all national interests demand the reasonable protection of their Government;" but that protection is not "reasonable" that shields them from the competition which is necessary to promote thrift, economy and enterprise, in their supporters, and which

taxes the many for the benefit of the few. The wisdom of the reciprocal policy of the United States, limited as it is, as compared with the protective policy of Great Britain, is attested by the following table, showing the comparative increase of the tonnage of the two Powers:

American bonnage 1,191,776 2,531,819 2,783,761 2,180,764 3,311,538 The following extract from an article in the Boston Daily Advertiser is still more conclusive:

"An able French writer, Baron Dupin, recently published an elaborate essay, entitled, 'Comparison of the three principal navies of the world'—British, United States of America, and French. The tonnage carried under the national fla comparison with a million of tonnage under

eign flag, in the respective commerce of the great maritime Power, stands thus:

National flag. Foreign flag.

Great Britain - 2,200,778 1,000,000
United States - 2,272,058 1,000,000 United States - 2,272,058 1,000,000
France - 610,258 1,000,000
"So also in the commercial marine of the three nations, we find the weight transported by each man of the crew, to be greater by the American sailor, than in either of the other two marines; considering the difference between the registered and true tonnage of our ships, the difference would be greater still.
"The mean weight carried forward according

"The mean weight carried forward, according to the same table, is as follows:
Great Britain - - 18,053 kilograms.

United States - - - 21,390 kilograms."
France - - - 10,218 kilograms." If "the United States possess in her forests, her nountains, in the enterprise and intelligence of her merchants, and in capital, abundant resources to enable her to supply all the wants of the country, demanded by her consumption of foreign productions," then she need not be afraid of reciprocity. If she does not, reciprocity is then demanded for the purpose of satisfying the wants

of the country. Our mercantile marine ought to be protected t is said, for the purpose of nurturing seamen for the defence of the country in time of warpart and parcel of the antiquated and senseless policy of exhausting the resources of a nation in peace, to render it formidable in war! The true mode of making a State unconquerable, is, to of which Christians should become the supporters lighten its burdens, and tax its resources as little as possible in times of peace. Let it develop its energies by devoting them to the peaceful pursuits of honest industry and enterprise, and it will be far more powerful for defence or aggression, than the nation which is forever draining itself to support an immense war establishment Our mercantile marine already increases faster than that of any other nation-what more do we

There is one paragraph which reveals in so striking a light the odious selfishness of the spirit to be the fundamental Law of the Moral Uni- of monopoly, that we must call special attention to it:

"We may, perhaps, venture the assertion that fruitful parents of the numerous and increasing fleets now sailing under the flags of the petty. Towns and States of Europe, to the injury of our citizens, and that under their favoring influence, people of other countries and of another continent, are appropriating sources of wealth, which ought to belong exclusively to our own citizens, and taking from our countrymen and carrying to distant lands the profits arising from supplying our own country with articles of foreign production equired for our own consumption.

What a pity the United States could not secure to itself the ownership of the Earth, and reduce all its nations to the condition of colonies, prohibiting them from building or sailing vessels, or engaging in any kind of employment, followed by its citizens? Our country, with its unlimited territory, its inexhaustible soil, a seaboard bordering on two oceans, its unparalleled gold mines, its unexampled growth, and a commerce which bids fair to outstrip that of any other nation, is terribly injured by the increase of the mercantile marine of some of the petty States of Europe, so cramped for want of room, that their poor inhabitants are fain to escape starvation on land by following the sea! If there be anything meaner than the spirit of commercial monopoly, we do not know what it is.

Every year our own tonnage increases and so loes the foreign tonnage entering our ports. This fact shows that it is all needed by our farmers and planters for the exchange of their commodi ties for those of the rest of the world. Suppose our Reciprocal Treaties terminated, and discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels, what would be the result? We should still require the same amount of tonnage to carry on our commerce. What, then, would be gained? These nerchants and shipmasters must have some reason for desiring a change of policy. They could raise the price of freight, and still secure the preference ver foreign vessels; they would of course be emporary gainers, and the farmers and planters, the producers and consumers of the country would be losers. The millions would be taxed so that a few shipmasters and merchants, engaged in the foreign trade, might make enormous profits.

The policy of Reciprocal Treaties will doubtless be maintained, and, for one, we should like to see it enlarged, until, at last, the nations of the earth, so far as commerce is concerned, should have the same free intercourse with each other that now prevails between the nations that constitute this American Union. Destroy this Union and encumber these Nations or States with the same kind of commercial arrangements which feter the intercourse of other nations, and their civlization would be thrown back a century.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

We have observed in some of the journals of England, complaints of the enormous Diplomatic expenses of that country. The slaveholders in Republic have been accustomed to fill the most important stations abroad. In England, the Diplomatic service is monopolized by the aristocracy. The ambassador in France received for 847, £9,601 13s, and his subordinates, £1,860 14s.; the ambassador to Austria, £10,956 3s. 3d., and his subordinates, £1,553 17s. 6d.; Russia, £6,484 9s. 8d.; Spain, £6,500. The Diplomatic service of Great Britain costs £140,000 a year, or about \$625,000-quite a considerable sum to pay for such services as are usually rendered by Diplomatists. But, when we remember that the British people number about thirty millions, that their subjects count by hundreds of millions, that their commerce fills the earth, and that their influence is constantly demanded in the adjustment of the great questions which are forever agitating the Old World, the wonder is that their expendi-

tures on Foreign Intercourse are not greater. But, what shall be said of similar expenditures in this country? Our Fereign Intercourse costs us \$400,000 a year! Were this Republic a membar of the great European family, did it not profess to abstain from all intermeddling in the affairs of other nations, were not its position such as to exempt it from all danger from their conflicts or revolutions, and enable it to pursue its course with the least possible reference to the policy of foreign Powers, there might be some excuse for this costly outlay on foreign intercourse. But, in view of the position, circumstances, and true policy

"THE INDEPENDENT DENOCRAT."

does he, what does any man, know of the peculiar circumstances of those people? Who were the mocracy of New Hampshire, is about entering on its fifth volume. It is published at Concord, by Messrs. Fogg & Wiggin, and we esteem it one of the best political papers in New England—able, spirited, high-toned. In its Prospectus, after an eloquent declaration of its Anti-Slavery principles, it proceeds:

"All three and or all questions it will be."

"All three and or all questions it will be."

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"All three and or all questions it will be."

"All three and or all questions it will be."

"All three and or all questions it will be."

"All three oldest organ of the Free De"believing masters." spoken of, and what were the fuitful parents of the numerous and increasing feets now sailing uniter the flags of the petty. Towns and States of Europe, to the injury of our citizens, and that, under their favoring influence, we all questions it when the fuitful parents of the three diags of the petty. Towns and much for a lack of friends, as because it was rather late in the session, and many, favorable to the movement, thought it would be better to postpone the subject till the next Congress, when the enire system of Foreign Intercourse could undergo revision, and be enlarged to adapt it to the pres-

ent dimensions of the country. Should the movement be then revived, we hope the American People will put their veto upon it The Senate has become so aristocratic in its notions, that a member, who happens to use the word conomy, thinks it necessary to make an apology, as if he had been guilty of a meanness. It is so agnanimous to be generous with other people's oney! It is so niggardly to think of husbanding resources of which Congress is but the

For the National Era. CONVALESCENCE.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY.

I thank thee, O, my God! that once again,
Under the clear light of thy loving sky,
My unchained feet may freely tread the plain
Or seek the nooks where quiet places ite—
And feel the soft air of the spring, as now,
Sweet as a lover's kisses on my brow. I thank thee, 0, my God! for I have known Long week; days and nights of wakeful nain. How dull, how heavy slow the hours have flow. They only know, who languishing have lain On a sick bed, and learned how mournfully, In such a season, the dull hours go by. Yet not abandoned to the solitude
Of my unquiet thought, the time has passed.
Friends—Of, such faithful friends—around me s
Like ministering angels, to the last,
As made the hand of chastening seem divine,
Such loving hearts were drawn so near to mine

And sweet and useful lessons hath it taught,
That solemn time of sadness and distress;
For on the unnumbered ills of life I thought,
Until my petty sufferings seemed less:
How will the little I have borne compare
With what uncounted hosts have borne, and bear Down on the damp and desolate dungeon's bed, Men, innocent men, have lain for hopeless yes

Men, innocent men, have lain for hopeless y Where the broad fields of cane and rice are sp Grow harvests watered with the bitter tear Of the oppressed, whose wretchedness is know All-pitying Father, unto thes alone! And thou hast tried the souls of faithful men In fearful ways that mine was never tried— What countless myriads have the ages seen, Martyrs that lived, and martyrs that have died, Unconquered at the trial and the stake, Suffering unmoved for faith and conscience' sake. O! I can surely never be again
Forgetful of thy mercies and thy love;
But rather strive to free my heart from sin,
And fix its treasure with the things above;
While the sweet burden of my thought shall be
How good, my Father, thou hast been to me!

ELECTION IN NEW YORK CITY.

The election in the city of New York has reulted in the defeat of Mr. Van Schaick, the Free Democratic candidate. The vote this year, as ompared with that of 1848, is as follows: Van Schaler. Woodhull. Havemeyer. 16,643 21,000 23,030

The result is owing chiefly to the conduct of the Hunkers. They abandoned the idea of run-ning a candidate, and seemed disposed to concenrate upon Mr. Van Schaick, so that the Union, of this place, began to prepare to claim his triumph s a victory of Hunkerism. But, on the eve of he election, the following handbill was industriously circulated by the leading Hunkers, posted up at the corners of the streets, and published in ne or two newspapers:

"REPUDIATE TREASON!-Myndert Van Schaick roted in November, 1848, for the traitorous nominations of the ingrate Van Buren and the Fedcralist Adams, and has accepted the nomination for the mayoralty from the renegades who defeated the Democracy in the last two general elections. Will the true Democracy permit him to be forced upon them by their worst enemies, aided by money and ruffians? Let all who oppose traitors, hate ingratitude and detest. Abolitionism in its vilest ingratitude, and detest Aboli orm, refuse to vote for Myndert Van Schaick. Sun' of this day, signed by Augustus Schell

James T. Brady, William H. Bolt Thomas Gilmartin. E. A. King, Thomas E. Fields, D. C. Broderick, Corn's S. Wallace. Edward Strahan Augustus Schell. E. R. Carpente Daniel E. Sickles Thomas Murphy. William E. Dennis, This throws sufficient light upon the subject. Mr. Van Schaick failed of his election because the

Tunkers would not endure his Free-Soilism. We are glad to see the following explanat n the New York Evening Post. It would be a sad day for the cause of Freedom in New York, were he radical Democracy there to compromise one jot or tittle of their principles or policy for the sake of restoring the Democratic ascendency. They can afford to wait :

"A single word," says the Post, "to the friends of freedom abroad, who have not understood the of freedom abroad, who have not understood the hurried and complicated story of this election. It was reported and believed that our friends had yielded their principles for the sake of success, and had accepted a judicial ticket of Hunker nomination, for the sake of securing the support of that party to our candidate for Mayor. This report was industriously circulated by the Whig press; and the Journal of Commerce of this city, which frequently tells the truth when it is not defending the interests of the South, has stated, since the election, that such a bargain was made, and broken by the radical Demo

and broken by the radical Democrats.

"To this we are prepared to give an unqualified denial. We know that no such arrangement was made or offered by the Convention of the was made or offered by the Convention of the Free Soil Democrats; and we know farther, that proposition to open negotiations of that kind was voted down by an overwhelming majority. There was a sincere desire felt and expressed by that Convention that the other section of the De nocracy would make some public expression nostility to the farther extension of slavery,

hostility to the farther extension of slavery, in which event, every disposition was manifested to accept any or all of their nominations not exceptionable on other grounds.

"Through the efforts, however, of the desperate fragment whose poisoned weapons have been successfully turned once more against the Democratic party, that expression of opinion was not made. The Free Soil Democrats accordingly made their nominations for judicial and other officers independently. And no name was presented by their pendently. And no name was presented by their Convention, the owner of which has not in some way signalized his devotion to their princip We may add, that, in our judgment, the frie of freedom in this city were never less likely that this moment to adopt a different course."

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Cassius M. Clay, in a communication published in the Louisville Courier of the 5th instant, gently rebukes the Emancipationists in Kentucky, for tardiness and weakness in "pressing their own arciness and weakness in "pressing their own great principles," and for being "so much in love with majorities" as to square their policy and principles, to some extent, with "what a given majority may chance to think." He goes for the organization in Kentucky, forthwith, of "a party based upon expediency—upon right." based upon expediency—upon right"

Mr. C. M. Clay may have learned to despise "majorities," but other people see in them the only certain means, in our country, of carrying any great measure.—Baltimere Sun.

Mr. Clay has the sense to see, that unless a minority has wisdom and courage enough to square its policy by its own principles, and then pertinaciously to adhere to it, it will never attain a ma-In another part of his communication, Mr. Clay

"With the slave party in '76, the time had not come! In '92, the time had not come! In '98, the time had now, in '49, the

time has not come To the weak and craven-hearted, the time for honorable achievement never comes! Men of spirit are the masters, not the slaves, of time! "Yes, Kentuckians, the time has come!"

That is the true spirit. Would that every mangipationist cherished it! The cause of Freedom would then be invincible. If the friends of Liberty in Kentucky forbear to strike before they strike with the majority, they will forbear forever. A thorough organization now. though it may accomplish no immediate result, will lay the foundation for success. There must be a beginning in all enterprises, with all parties. The Declaration of Independence in 1776 did not secure Freedom then, but it was the appropriate

pelled its recognition seven years afterwards. The lesson should not be lost on Kentuckians,

The State of Wisconsin has been vindicated by ner Legislature. The following resolutions, instructing Senator Walker to resign, have passed

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsia, That the course of Hon. 1. P. Walker, one of the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, in presenting and voting for a amendment to the General Appropriation bill, providing for a Government in California and New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which did not certain a provision forwar prechical did not certain a provision forwar prechical which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territories, has violated his oftrepeated as well as his solemn written pledges given before his election on that subject, and outraged the feelings, and misrepresented those who elected him to that station, and has openly violated the instructions contained in the resolutions passed by this body on the subject of slavery, at

its present session: therefore,

"Resolved, That Mr. Walker is hereby instruct ed immediately to resign his seat in the United "Resolved, That Hon. Henry Dodge, our other

Senator, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Walker, as he did on the 20th of February last, has represented the views and wishes of his constituents on that subject, for which we express to him our meet cordial approval of his course.

"Resolved, That the Governor is requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Senate, and to each of our Sen-

ators and Representatives. The vote in the House stood as follows: The vote in the House stood as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Barber, Bird, Chase,
Colley, Colwell, Clark, Crankall, Crawford,
Dougherty, Hastings, Hazard, Juneau, Kerr,
Kimball, King, Lown, Martin, Mead, Noble,
Page, Parkinson, Phelps, Pike, Pope, Pratt, Reymert, Rockwell, Roys, Strong, Sugden, Thomas,
Thorp, Townsend, Warner, Wason, Wells,
White, Willard, Young, and Hobart—42.

"Nays—Messrs. Bowron, Cross, Hill, W. H.
Johnson, Kuehn, Nute, Pierce, and Turck—9." In the Senate, his peculiar friends made an ef-

fort to save him, and at last succeeded in returning the resolutions, with certain amendments, to the House, but that body was immovable, rejected the amendments, sent back the resolutions, and the Senate then receded, and passed the resolutions, by a vote of 10 to 6.

Mr. Walker will hardly dare disobey instructions. Wisconsin has shown the right mode of dealing with traitors to Freedom.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

Some months ago we had occasion to show the comparative irresponsibility of the United States Senate to the People, growing out of the election of its members by the Legislatures of the several States, and their appointment for so long a term as six years; and we tried to show reasons why their election should be transferred to the People. and their terms reduced to at least four years. The Legislature of Wisconsin, we rejoice to learn, has taken ground in favor of at least one part of this proposed reform. The following joint reselution passed the Senate by a vote of 12 to 3: Joint Resolution Relative to a Proposed Amend-

ment to the Constitution of the United States, Concerning the Election of Senators in Congress. "Whereas it is more in accordance wit', our republican institutions to give to the people the power of electing all officers of Government as

far as practicable; therefore, "Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to propose in Congress an amendment to the Consti-tution of the United States, to the effect that the People, instead of the Legislatures of the several States, shall hereafter elect their Senators in Con-

gress by general ticket." We think it has also passed the House. The Charleston Evening News hopes that the movement will be regarded, generally, " as a desire to innovate which must terminate, if success ful, in the destruction of the most conservative loment in our national system of Government There is something so repugnant to the received notions of the American People in this Wisconsin resolution, that we regard it as a sign only of the restless spirit of change in one of the younger sisters of the Republic, destined to receive re buke from those members of the Union which

hold in some reverence the principles of the

American Constitution "

We see nothing in it repugnant to the Princi ples of the American Constitution, while it is cerainly sanctioned by the Principles of the Declaration of Independence. A State Legislature the offspring of an election by the People of the State, and represents to a certain extent its sovereignty. A Senator in Congress would just as well represent the individuality of the State. when chosen by the People, as when chosen by the Legislature. And we should like to know, if they are capable of electing those who elect him, why they are not just as capable of electing him directly? Several leading States are beginning to secure to the People the right to choose their Judges? "Direct and early responsibility to the People" is our maxim. Since we have professed to regard the People as the source of all power, under God, let us be honest and consistent. and not attempt to build up our institutions with

We are glad to see several newspapers favoring the election of Senators by the People, among them, the New York Tribune. The Blue Hen's Chickens, of Wilmington, Delaware, remarks-"We observe that the opinion is gaining ground, that Senators of the United States ought to be elected, like Governors, by the People of each State. We know of no reason why the Legislature should elect them, any more than that they should elect forwarrors. This metre of election public elect Governors. This matter of electing public servants belongs rightfully to the People, and they ought to use it. We further believe all Post-Collectors, Marshals, &c., ought to be

That's the doctrine

contradictory elements.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

The Ohio State Journal lately furnished

able of the colored population in every county of the State of Ohio, from which it appears that 15,005 colored people reside in the southern part of the State, and only 2,311 in the northern. And yet in the southern division generally, the Black Laws (recently repealed) were more rigidly enforced, prejudice was more unrelenting, and the danger from kidnapping is more imminent. Why, then, this unequal distribution? One reason is, that the climate of Southern Ohio is milder: another, that it lies nearer the slave States, where so many of their friends and relatives reside: another, that colored people do not possess much of the spirit of emigration, so that when driven out of the slave States, they go no further, generally, than is necessary for subsistence or safety.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF POPULAR RIGHTS. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which ad

journed a few days ago, passed a resolution pro-viding for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to make the judges of the several courts of the State elective. If approved by the next Legislature, the amendment will be ingrafted upon the

The Philadelphia Daily News, edited by a gen man who has himself adorned a judicial sta

"It is a tribute to popular rights and universal liberty, and, wherever it has been tried, as it has been in several of the States, it has met the most " PROGRESSIVE."

Some of our Whig friends were rather startled few months ago by our extensive ideas of territorial expansion, by peaceful and honorable annexation; but it seems that even they are not proof against the "Progressive Spirit" The Philadelphia North American, the organ of the Administration, outside of Washington, has an

editorial on Cuba, in which we find the following magnificent dreams of territorial extension While we deride all these new-fangled notion

"While we deride all these new-fangled notions of American destiny, which some persons would make the excuses for all kinds of national wrongs and follies, we are as much disposed as any to read the manifestations of popular feeling, and study the probabilities of future events. Nobody doubts what the tendency of things is as regards the Spanish West Indies and the British Colonies in North America, and nobody can doubt the advantage which their nossession would give to the Unitary North America, and nobody can doubt the advantage which their possession would give to the United States. Ultimately, without a blow struck or one drop of blood shed, by pacific and friendly arrangements between the several Governments, this annexation will take place. The period may be near or remote, but that period even might be ciphered out by an expert political algebraist. The greatest, almost the sole difficulty, as at present existing, is the national pride, which is shocked at the thought of a retreat and diminution of empire and backward removal of the god Terminus. Nobody expects to escape such an impediment by war—which would only enlarge it. Peace—common sense—friendly discussion and Peace—common sense—friendly discussion and negotiation—the conviction and reconciliation of

the most effectual, means by which the grand result can be brought about, at the least cost and in Suppose, as is not unlikely, Cuba one of these days should wake up and find herself a free black Republic, how would that affect the speculations of our cotemporary?

crests, are the true, the only, or, at all events,

THE ROUTE BY PANAMA—ANOTHER VERSION.

It is hard to know what to believe of the reports concerning the route to California by Pa. nama. An account on our fourth page, copied from the New York Tribune, is full of horrors. Below, we give an extract from another account in that paper, dated Panama, March 29, which presents a very different picture :

"The Americans here are generally enjoying a remarkable degree of health, when we take into consideration the change of climate and diet which all are obliged necessarily to undergo. There has been but one death lately, that I can ascertain. This was a young man from Geneva, in our own State, about 21 years of age, named William De-zeng. His complaint was brain fever. Some of his companions informed me that he worried very much, previous to the attack which proved so fause he had not money enough to carry him through to California. It was probably the

inducing cause of his disease.

A son of Senator Dickinson has also been very ill; his complaint has taken a more favorable change this morning, but his physician considers his case a very doubtful one still

The California, whose day for sailing was the 15th inst., has not yet arrived. The agents here, Mr. Nelson and Capt. Stout, confidently expect her by to-morrow or next day. She will undoubtedly bring much news of interest, which I shall

nasten to transmit to you.

To any of our friends who think of coming to To any of our friends who think of coming to California, you can say this is a very pleasant route during the dry season, from May to November, but rather expensive if they bring much baggage—which I would recommend them not to do, unless it be some article of merchandise which will pay a corresponding profit. The transit of goods across the isthmus will cost \$100 per 100 lbs. They should provide themselves with tickets at New York, and a sufficient number of ten control. New York, and a sufficient number of ten cent and five franc pieces to at least pay all expenses. The first pass regularly eight to the dollar, and the other at ten shillings each. Provisions of most kinds can be obtained here heaper than they can be brought from the United

States across the isthmus.

There have been but two light showers within There have been but two light showers within the past eighteen days, and but one during the ten days previous to my arrival. So much for the statements of Mr. Stephen H. Branch, who made it rain "ten times a day during the dry season." By the way, that same Mr. Branch made himself quite notorious hereabout, as the accredited correspondent of the Herald. It is really amusing to hear the statements of visits received from him in his official capacity. Suffice it to say, he was everywhere written down an ass, long before the fact became apparent through the columns of the Herald.

the Herald. The steamship Northener and the steamer Alabama, from New Orleans, brought Col. J. B. Weller and suite. One of the party, a Capt. Tyler, when about eight miles from the city, met with a gun loaded with buckshot, several of which were lodged in his thigh. It is supposed not to be dan-

RATHER PHEZILING

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Floyd in the Senate of New York, was referred to a select committee :

"Resolved, That, in behalf of the people of the State of New York, we hereby 'evince a deliberate purpose to prevent the formation of any civil government in California or New Mexico,' which does not prohibit the introduction of slaves and the institution of slavery upon the free soil of those countries and that this declaration is made. those countries and that this declaration is made indignant frowns, from whatever quarter such

CANADIAN TROUBLES.

The difficulties in Canada resulting from the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill is prevailing among all classes of the English population.

The Kingston Chronicle says: "The British people of this colony are serious-y 'casting about in their mind's eye for a new state of existence.' Some are led, partly by the recent changes in the commercial policy of the empire, and partly by the sense of an injudicious Franco-Canadian domination, to seek an alliance with the people of a kindred race who inhabit a neighboring country; others—and we believe these constitute the overwhelming majority of the loyalists of the country—look to a union of the British American province, with central and local Governments, as offering all the advantages which could be realized by a connection with the adjoining Republic, together with the maintenance of those monarchical institutions which they justly regard as affording at once liberty to the and stability to society."

Preliminary measures for a National Convenion have already been taken. A despatch, dated Montreal, April 10th, says: "The first step towards calling a National Convention was taken last night at a preliminar thirty-five persons were present. Much discussion took place in relation to the name that should be given to the intended association. It was at length

rmined to call it the British League? A despatch, dated the 11th, announces that the list of names to the "League" is rapidly filling up. While a feeling adverse to colonial dependence s beginning to pervade the Canadian population, some of the ablest journals in Great Britain are calculating the value of the relation, with commendable coolness. The export of British manu Autures to the Colonies and to Foreign Countries

is thus compared: 1830 - - - 9 789 947 1835 - - - - 10,991,010 36,381,260 1840 - - - - 15.974.626 35 431.804 1845 - - - 16,263,897 43,847,185 The entire value of British exports, then, in the last of these periods, was £60,111,038, of which £16.263.697 went to the colonies, and £43 847.18

So much for their value as markets. Then, as regards their utility as outlets for emigration, the following table is furnished: "From 1825 to 1847, there-emigrated to the-United States - - - S52,564 persons. North American Colonies - 736,308 persons. Australian and other Colonies 148,725 persons.

The conclusion to which these journals are led regard to the colonies is that-"The foundation of free and self-governing institutions should be laid, which should ere long enable them, while they remain firmly attached by every natural tie to the parent State, to govern and protect themselves and they while they pro-

and protect themselves; and thus, while they mote their own prosperity, save the parent S a portion of that enormous cost they now en ous cost they now entail The Montreal Witness remarks that " Canada eems pretty near this point, and the feeling here

eems to meet that of political economists at home. Sin John FRANKLIN.-The British Government, with a view to stimulate navigators to make

exertions for the discovery and rescue of Sir John Franklin, has offered the reward of twenty thousand pounds sterling, to be given to such private ship, or distributed among such private ships of any country, as may, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient service to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed directly to extricate them from the ice in the Arctic regions.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hermann has arrived at New York, with news nearly three days later than the intelligence brought by the Niagara.

ENGLAND.—California gold begins to reach

Sir Charles Napier left London on the 24th ult., for the East Indies.

The Navigation bill, it is said, will be lost, and

of ministry. France is again agitated. The bill for suppressing the Clubs was producing great excitement among the Socialists; and the Democratic Association of the Friends of the Constitution has entered its protest against it. Influential editors were also denouncing it. The Government was obliged to have all the soldiery under arms. to prevent an outbreak. Insurrection was con-stantly apprehended.

Germany.—The proposition to elect the King of Prussia German Emperor, has been defeated and the German ministers have resigned.

The German Emperor—Trouble and Confusion.—
The debate in the Frankfort Assembly, to make the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, is finally terminated. The motion of the Committee in favor of M. Welcker's proposal, has been

defeated by a majority of thirty.

We learn from the German papers, that the excitement in the Parliamentary circles at Frankfort is still increasing; that it is said Austria intended the ruin of Germany, and that the Prussian and Saxish members have declared that they will not benceforward sit with the Austrians they will not henceforward sit with the Austrians in one and the same Parliament, or stoop to obey laws which these Austrians participate in making, while their own country defies the authority and the laws of the Frankfort Parliament.

We learn from the Frankfort papers, that immediately after the vote of the Parliament against M. Welcker's motion, the Ministers of the Empire sent in their resignations to the Regent.

ITALY .- Movements of the Belligerents .- The la corps crossed the Ticino at Vigevano on the 21st, where it experienced some resistance; but having reinforcements, the Austrian General moved forreinforcements, the Austrian General moved for-ward to Mortara. It was supposed that Charles Albert would, in consequence, recross the Ticino, and that a battle would be fought in the plains of

The Genoa Gazette of the 19th of March states The Genoa Gazette of the 19th of March states that the Austrians have evacuated the Valle d'Intelvi. It is said that Tuscan troops are marching toward Paullo on the Modenese territory. The Modenese troops have abandoned Castel Nuovo. General Haynau has burned the small town of Lorco, at the mouth of the Adige, containing about 35,000 inhabitants, on pretence of their having aided deserters to reach Venice in their boots.

The Piedmontese Gazette quotes a letter from The Piedmontese Gazette quotes a letter from Como of the 16th, stating that the Austrians have evacuated that place, and carried off the boilers of the steamers, to make them useless to the insurgents. By a proclamation of the municipality of Milan, a voluntary gratuitous municipal guard is instituted, to provide for internal tranquillity in concert with the military.

Preparations for War.—The Alba of Florence of the 17th states that a convier has left Genoa with

the 17th states that a courier has left Genoa with a despatch to the Tuscan Ministry from the Piedmontese Government, demanding a contingent of 20,000 men and 1,000,000 serdi, for the Italian 20,000 men and 1,000,000 scrui, for the army. The same courier is afterward to proceed army. The same courier is afterward to proceed the Roman Republic (to Rome, and demand of the Roman Repu contingent of double the above one.

Austria. - Sclavonic Discontent. - The tone of creasing exasperation against Austria. The paragraphs of the Austrian Constitution which pervert the old plan of the military frontier, seem to have alienated from the Emperor the affections

sacrificed ourselves for the good of the Emperor's family, and it is hard that at that very time the Emperor should treat us no better than the rebels of Hungary and Italy." The Sciavonians have called on Jellachich to leave the army in Huncalled on Jellachich to leave the army in Hun-gary, and to return to Wagram, where the open-ing of the Diet will place him in a still more dis-tinguished position than the one he now holds on the battle-field, and where he will be called upon

more sacred nature.

According to private letters from Pesth and Cracow, the Russian army on the frontiers, which is every day receiving reinforcements, will cross the frontiers to form the garrisons of all the towns, not only of Hungary, but of the whole monarchy, including Vienna, by which the whole Austrian troops will be free to act in Hungary and Italy.

A commission has been appointed to examine

the entire Austrian tariff. Fortifications are being erected on the Prater.

MOVEMENTS IN HUNGARY.-Some Austrian imperialist, writing to the Times, says: A letter received this morning, informs me that the Palatinal redoubt at Comorn has been taken in the presence of Prince Windischgratz. It adds, that

presence of Prince Windischgratz. It adds, that the loss on our side was very severe.

The 20th bulletin of the operations of the imperial armies in Hungary and Transylvania, has just been published. We learn that, at Medias, General Bëm had sixteen pieces of artillery, though the numerical strength of his forces is not quoted. His loss at Medias, if the bulletin can be trusted, amounted to 100 killed, and 360 wounded, and 100 prisoners, which were made by the Imperialists, who had 27 killed, and 207 wounded.

IMPROMPTU.—The newspapers are copying from the "National Era" an "Impromptu on receiving an Eagle's quill from Lake Superior," by Whittier, a Poet, whose genius and true poetic sensibilities subtract much of the stiffness from his Quakerism, the fanaticism from his Abolitionism, and the cant from his New Englandism. On reading this "Impromptu," we find it to consist of twenty carefully finished verses, marked by much beauty of expression, and a thoughtful serious twenty carefully naished verses, marked by much beauty of expression, and a thoughtful, serious grace, which reminds us, without losing any of its charm by the association, of the spirit and style of Bryant in some of his happiest offorts.

Literary World.

THE STEAMER ACADIA, one of the finest vessels and Liverpool, was wrecked, March 10th, on her voyage from Liverpool to Bremen. She had been bought by the German Government, with the purpose of converting her into a war steamer. She struck on a dangerous shoal on the coast of Holland. No lives lost.

MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD .- The people there are rumors that there will then be a change of St. Louis have authorized the City Council, by a large majority, to subscribe half a million of dollars to the stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Cincinnati has subscribed a million. Large sums have been subscribed in Indiana, and the construction of the road is secured.

> NEW ORLEANS .- The result of the municipal election in New Orleans on the 2d instant, was favorable to the Whigs; 7 Whigs and 5 Democrats were elected to the General Council; 30 Whigs and 12 Democrats, Aldermen.

> THE CHOLERA, it seems, has broken out in Paris, and also in Bergen, Norway.

ITEMS.

We have never seen this joke of ex-Mayor We have never seen this joke of ex-Mayor Quincy's (of Boston) in print. Mr. Evans, who has a contract with the city for filling up the flats on the neck, invited the late City Government to examine his road and his famous digging machine. After satisfying their curiosity, and admiring the wonderful machine, their attention was called to a splendid collation prepared by Mr. Evans for their entertainment, near the scene of his digging operations. Mr. Quincy took the head of the table, and very gravely observed to his colleagues operations. Mr. Quincy took the near to the tea-ble, and very gravely observed to his colleagues as follows: "Gentlemen, your attention is re-quested to this new machine which Mr. Evans has invented for filling the flats of the city!" The filling process immediately commenced. South Boston Gazette.

South Boston Gazette.

Boston, April 13.—Horrid Murder of a Mother and her Two Twin Daughters—The Husband Arrested on Suspicion.—The town of Wilmington (Mass.) has been thrown into the greatest state of excitement, in consequence of a most horrid murder which has been perpetrated on Mrs. M. B. Preston and her two twin daughters only four years of age, who were found dead in their bed on Wednesday morning last, with their throats cut in a most awful manner. The husband having escaped, suspicion was at once fastened upon him, and search immediately made, which proved successful yesterday morning, he being found in the woods, with the blood of his victims upon him. He was at once arrested to await the charge. He was at once arrested to await the charge.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS .- A letter from St. Jo CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—A letter from St. Jo-seph, Missouri, states that there are about three thousand persons in that town and neighborhood, intending to start for California this spring. Between five and six hundred persons, from va-rions parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, left Louis-ville for California on Friday of last week.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary for the School Room.—At a meeting of the Board of Public Instruction of St. Louis, March 13, 1849—
"Resolved, That a copy of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary be placed upon the desk of each teacher in the Grammar department of the St. Louis Public Schools, as a book of reference for teachers and pupils."

"As an American, I am proud of the work. It is gratifying to see that it gives universal satisfaction. I shall recommend it as the standard in the public schools of this State.

"Thomas H. Benton, Jun,"

Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa."

The town of North Brookfield, noted for thrift and public spirit, have voted to place a copy in the school-house of each of their nine districts. Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican.

Snake Bites and Iodine.—Dr. Whitmire (in the Northwest Medical and Surgical Journal for January) recommends the tincture of iodine as a cure for the orthwest of the says he has used with success in the bites of rettlesnakes, copper-heads, &c. It puts an end to the swelling and pain in from twelve to sixteen hours. He paints the bitten part over the whole swelling with three or four country," says the Agramer Zeitung, "and especially on the military frontier and in the Servian principality, has the Constitution caused a feeling of pain and even of remorse, for it does not in any respect answer to our just hopes and expectations. This is the time in which we have

Connecticut.—We now have the vote for Governor from all the towns in the State, which gives

ernor from all the towns in the State, which gives the following result:

For Joseph Trumbull - - 27,498

For Thomas H. Seymour - 25,180

For John M. Niles - - 3,274

In some dozen towns the Abolition vote is not given, so that the official returns will probably increase the vote of Mr. Niles to 3,500.

ARKANSAS.-In twenty-two counties in Arkan ARKANSAS.—In twenty-two counties in Arkansas, from which official returns have been received, Wilson, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of 245 over Roane, his Democratic competitor. This small Whig majority can easily be overcome by the remaining counties, if they have voted as they usually do; but the Democrats of Arkansas appear to be mortified that they have been pressed so closely.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor of Mass chusetts has appointed the 30th of May next, for the fourth trial for the election of a Representa-tive in Congress from the fourth district of that

St. Louis Election.—St. Louis, April 3.—The city election here has resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of City Marshal. The Democratic majority was

THE FIRE AT TORONTO, CANADA.-Authentiaccounts from Toronto state the amount of loss by the late fire at that place much less than the telegraph report of it. Instead of two millions of dollars, it is variously estimated at from half a million up to double this sum.

New York Canals.—The appropriation made by the recent Legislature, for the maintenance, extension, and improvement of the New York State canals, amounts to over \$2,000,000. FATHER MATHEW is expected to arrive in New York on the steamer Europa about the 21st in

Mr. Bernard Barron, the Quaker Poet, died very suddenly on the 20th ultimo, at Woodbridge, of an affection of the heart.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier. EMANCIPATION AND THE LAW OF '33.

OF COLUMBIA.

SPEECH OF MR. HORACE MANN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

On Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Mann said:
Mr. Chairman: There is a bill upon the Speaker's table which provides for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. For three successive days we have tried in vain to reach it, in the order of business. Its opponents have baffled our efforts. Our difficulty is not in carrying the bill, but in reaching it. I am not without appre-hension that the last sands of this Congress will hension that the last sands of this Congress will run out, without any action upon the subject. Even should the bill be taken up, it is probable that all debate upon it will be suppressed by that sovereign silencer—the previous question. Hence I avail myself of the present opportunity, as it is probably the only one I shall have during the present session, to submit my views upon it.

I frankly avow, in the outset, that the bill provides for one part only of an evil, whose remedy, as it seems to me, is not only the object of a reasonable desire, but of a rightful and legal demand. The bill proposes the abolition, not of slavery, but only of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. My argument will go to show that, within the

only of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. My argument will go to show that, within the limits of this District, slavery ought not to exist in fact, and does not exist in law.

Sir, in the first place, let us inquire what is the state of things in this District on this subject. The gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. R. W. Thompson.] who addressed us a few days since, used the following language:

"What is the slave trade in the District of Columbia? I have heard a great deel said shout.

"What is the slave trade in the District of Columbia? I have heard a great deal said about 'slave pens,' about slaves sold at auction, and about stripping the mother from the child, and the husband from the wife. These things may exist here, but I do not know of them. Since I have been in the habit of visiting the District—which is from my boyhood—I have never seen a negro sold here—I have never seen a band of negroes taken off by the slave trader. I do not remember that I have ever seen the slave trader himself. I know nothing of the 'slave pen' that is so much talked about. It may be here, however, and these things may happen every day before the eves of talked about. It may be nore, nowever, and the things may happen every day before the eyes of gentlemen who choose to hunt them up; but for

gentlemen who choose to hunt them up; but for myself, I have no taste for such things."

Now, sir, if the gentleman means to say that he has no personal knowledge of "slave pens" and of the slave traffic in this District, that is one thing; but if he means to deny or call in question the existence of the traffic itself, or of the dens where its concentrated iniquities make up the daily em ployment of men, that is quite another thing. Sir, from the western front of this Capitol, from sir, from the western front of this Capitol, from the piazza that opens out from your Congressional Library, as you cast your eye along the horizon and over the conspicuous objects of the landscape—the President's Mansion, the Smithsonian Institution, and the site of the Washington Monument—you cannot fail to see the horrid and black recentscles where human beings are penned like ment—you cannot fail to see the horrid and black receptacles where human beings are penned like cattle, and kept like cattle, that they may be sold like cattle—as strictly and literally so as oxen and swine are kept and sold at the Smithfield shambles in London, or at the cattle fair in Brighton. In a communication made during the last session, by the Mayor of this city, to an honorable members of this Hones has been been been as the strict of th ber of this House, he acknowledges the existence of slave pens here. Up and down the beautiful river that sweeps along the western margin of the District, slavers come and go, bearing their freight of human souls to be vended in this market-place; and after they have changed hands, according to the forms of commerce, they are re-transported— the father of a family to go, perhaps, to the rice tered over the sugar plantations of Louisiana

Texas.
Sir, it is notorious that the slave traders of this Sir, it is notorious that the slave traders of this District advertise for slaves in the newspapers of the neighboring counties of Maryland, to be delivered in any numbers at their slave pens in this city; and that they have agents, in the city and out of it, who are engaged in supplying victims for their shambles. Since the gentleman from Indiana was elected to this Congress, and, I believe, since he took his seat in this Congress, one coffle of about sixty slaves came chained and driven into this city; and at about the same time another coffle of a hundred. Here they were ledged for coffle of a hundred. Here they were lodged for a short period, were then sold, and went on their

returnless way to the engulphing South.

Sir, all this is done here under our own eyes, and within hearing of our own ears. All this is done now, and it has been done for fifty years—ever since the seat of the National Government was established in this place, and ever since Congress, in accordance with the Constitution, has exercised "exclusive legislation" over it. But the gentleman from Indiana, though accustomed to visit this District from his boyhood, has "never seen a negro sold here; he has never seen a band of negroes taken off by the slave trader; he does not remember to have seen the slave trader himself; he knows nothing of the slave pen that is so much talked about." Sir, the eye sees, not less from the inner than from the outer light. The eye sees what the mind is disposed to recognise. The image upon the retina is nothing, if there be not an inward sense to discern it. The artist sees beauty; the philosopher sees relations of cause and effect; the benevolent man catches of cause and effect; the benevolent man catches the slightest tone of sorrow; but the insensate heart can wade through tears and see no weeping and can live amidst groans of anguish, and the air will be a non-conductor of the sound. I know a true anecdote of an American gentleman who walked through the streets of London with a British nobleman; and being beset at every step of the way by squalid mendicants, the American, at the end of the excursion, adverted to their having run a gauntlet between beggars. "What beggars?" said his lordship; "I have seen none."

But the gentleman from indiana says, "but, for myself, I have no taste for such things." His taste explains his vision. Suppose Wilberforce and Clarkson had had no "taste" for quelling the horrors of the African slave trade. Suppose Howard and Mrs. Fry to have had no "taste" for laying open the abominations of the prison-house,

With the slave party in '76, the time had not come! In '92, the time had not come! In '93, the time had not come! And now, in '49, the time had not come! And now, in '49, the time had not come! And now, in '49, the time had not come! To the weak and craven hearted, the time for honorable achievement never comes! Men of spirit are the masters, not the slaves, of time! Yes, Kentuckians, the time has come! If beaten now, we should again and again renew the battle, till victory perches upon our standard; for, to allow that slavery is to be perpetual, is to reverse the moral law—the experience of all time—and set up the rule of action, honesty is nor the best policy! Which conviction is to be dreaded, not as leading to crime and misery, but as itself the greatest of evils?

C. M. Clay.

SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT

very and the slave trade in this District, where we possess the power of exclusive legislation, we stand where we stood fifty years ago. Not a single ameliorating law has been passed. In practice, we are where we were then; in spirit, there are proofs that we have gone backward.

There are now on the surface of the globe two conspicuous places—places which are attracting the gaze of the whole civilized world—whither men and women are brought from great distances the gaze of the whole civilized world—whither men and women are brought from great distances to be sold, and whence they are carried to great distances to suffer the heaviest wrongs that human nature can bear. One of these places is the coast of Africa, which is among the most pagan and benighted regions of the earth; the other is the District of Columbia, the capital and seat of Government of the United States.

As far back as 1808, Congress did what it could to abolish the slave trade on the coast of Africa. In 1820, it declared the foreign slave trade to be piracy; but on the 31st of January, 1849, a bill was introduced into this House to abolish the domestic slave trade in this District—here, in the centre and heart of the nation—and seventy-two

domestic slave trade in this District—here, in the centre and heart of the nation—and seventy-two Representatives voted against it—voted to lay it on the table, where, as we all know, it would sleep a dreamless sleep. This was in the House of Representatives. It is well known that the Senate is still more resistant of progress than the House; and it is the opinion of many, that even if a bill should pass both House and Senate, it would receive the Executive veto. By authority of Congress, the city of Washington is the Congo of America.

But, still more degrading than this, there is another contrast which we present to the whole civilized world. The very slaves upon whom we have trodden have risen above us, and their moral superiority makes our conduct ignominious. Not Europeans only, not only Arabians and Turks, are emerging from the inhumanity and the enormities of the slave traffic; but even our own slaves, transplanted to the land of their fathers, are raising barriers against the spread of this execrable commerce. On the shores of Africa, a republic is springing up, whose inhabitants were transplanted from this Egypt of bondage. And now, look at the government which these slaves, and descendants of slaves, have established, and contrast it with our own. They discard the institution of slavery, while we cherish it. A far greater proportion of their children than of the white children of the slave States of this Union are at school. In the metropolis of their nation, But, still more degrading than this, there is are at school. In the metropolis of their nation, their flag does not protect the slave traffic, nor wave over the slave mart. Would to God that the very opposite of this were not true of our own. Their laws punish the merchandise of human beings; our laws sanction and encourage it. They have erected, and are erecting, fortifications and military posts along the shores of the Atlantic, for seven hundred miles, to prevent pirates from invading the domain of their neighbors, and kidinvading the domain of their neighbors, and kidnapping people who, to them, are foreign nations.
We open market-places here, at the centre of the
nation, where, from seven hundred miles of coast,
the sellers may come to sell, and where buyers
may come to buy, and where slayes are carried
almost as far from their birthplace as Africa is
from America. The Governor of Liberia has
lately made a voyage to England and France, and
entered into treaties of amity and commerce with
them; and he has obtained naval forces from them,
to abolish this traffic in human beings. At the
same time, we are affording guaranties to the same time, we are affording guaranties to the same traffic. Virginia and Maryland are to the alave trade what the interior of Africa once was.

The Potomac and the Chesapeake are the American Niger and the Bight of Benin; while this District is the great Government barracoon whence coffles are driven across the country to whence comes are driven across the country to Alabama or Texas, as slave ships once bore their dreadful cargoes of agony and wee across the Atlantic. The very race, then, which was first stolen, brought to this country, despoiled of all the rights which God had given them, kept in bondage for generations, but at last, after redeeming themselves, or being restored to their natural liberature of the country of

themselves, or being restored to their natural liberty in some other way, have crossed the ocean, established a government for themselves, and are now setting us an example which should cause our cheeks to blister with shame.

Sir, there is an idea often introduced here and elsewhere, and made to bear against any restriction of slavery, or any amelioration of the condition of the slave, which I wish to consider. It was brought odiously and prominently forward the other day, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Charles Brown.] The idea is, that the slaves are in a better condition in this country than they would have been at home. It is affirmed that they are brought under some degree of ed that they are brought under some degree of civilizing and humanizing influences amongst us, which they would not have felt in the land of

their fathers.

Let us look, first, at the philosophy of this notion, and then at its morality. All those who use this argument as a defence or a mitigation of the this argument as a defence or a mitigation of the evils of slavery, or as a final cause for its existence, assume that if the present three million slaves who now darken our Southern horizon, and fill the air with their groans, had not been here in their present state of bondage, they would have been in Africa-in a state of paganism. Now, the slightest reflection shows that this assumption has no basis of truth Not one of them all would now have been in existence, if their ancestors had not been brought to this country. And, according to the laws of population operative among barbarous nations, there are now just as many inhabitants—pagans, cannibals, or what you please—in Africa, as there would have been if the spoiler had never entered their home, and ravished and borne them as there would have been if the spoiler had never entered their home, and ravished and borne them into bondage. Among savage nations or nomadic tribes, the population equals the means of subsistence. Take away two, three, or four per cent. of the consumers, and the vacuum is immediately supplied. The population keeps up to the level of the production. Among such people, there is always a tendency to increase faster than the means of living increase. Take away a part of them, and this tendency to increase takes effect by its own vigor—it executes itself. It is like a bow that unbends, or a spring that uncoils, as soon as an external pressure is removed. Dam up a fountain, and the weight of the accumulating strata will eventually check the outflow from the spring. So it is of a savage population. Of them the Malthusian theory is true.

And how infinitely absurd and ridiculous is the plea that the slaves are better off here than they would have been in Africa! Go out into the streets

From the Londerthuck's Content
in charm by the description of the parties and
spired of typath in some of high and the secondary World.

Have the collector of the Liteury World discover.

The Whittler 'I'm yail and the offer of the liteury and the secondary of Whittler 'I'm yail and the liteur's of the liteur's offer of the liteur's offer of the liteur's offer of the liteur's offer offer of the liteur's offer offer

and admit, further, that their present condition is better than the alternative condition alleged—and what then? Is your duty done? Is it enough if you have made the condition of a man or of a race a little better, or any better, if you have not made it as much better as you can? What standard of morals do gentlemen propose to themselves? If a fellow-being issuffering under an hundred diseases, and we can relieve him from them all, what kind of benevolence is that which boasts of relieving him from one, and permits him to suffer under the other ninety-and-nine? By the law of nature and of God, the slave, like every other man, is entitled to his earnings—to the enjoyment of his entitled to his earnings—to the development of his intellectual and moral faculties—to that cultivation of his religious nature which shall fit him, not merely to feel, but reason of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come; he is entitled to all these rights, of, which he has been cruelly despoiled; and when he catches some feeble glimmering of some of them, we withhold the rest, and defend ourselves and pride ourselves that he is better off than he would have been in some other country or some other condition. Suppose the Samaritan and admit, further, that their present condition is better than the alternative condition alleged—and what then? Is your duty done? Is it enough if you have made the condition of a man or of a race a little better, or any better, if you have not made it as much better as you can? What standard of morals do gentlemen propose to themselves? If a fellow-being is suffering under an hundred diseases, and we can relieve him from them all, what kind of benevolence is that which boasts of relieving him from one, and permits him to suffer under the other ninety-and-nine? By the law of nature and of God, the slave, like every other man, is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; he is entitled to his earnings—to the enjoyment of his social affections—to the development of his intellectual and moral faculties—to that cultivation of his religious nature which shall fit him, not merely to feel, but reason of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come; he is entitled to all these rights, of, which he has been cruelly despoiled; and when he catches some feeble glimmering of some of them, we withhold the rest, and defend ourselves and pride ourselves that he is better off than he would have been in some other country or some other condition. Suppose the Samaritan had bound un a single wound, or relieved as single than he would have been in some other country or some other condition. Suppose the Samaritan had bound up a single wound, or relieved a single pang of the bleeding wayfarer who had fallen among thieves, and then had gone to the next inn and boasted of his benevolence. He would only have shown the difference between a "good Samaritan" and a "bigot Samaritan." The thieves themselves might have done as much.

But there is another inquiry which the champions of slavery have got to answer before the world and before heaven. If American slaves are better off than native Africans, who is to be thanked for it? Has their improved condition resulted from any purposed plan, any well-digested, systematized measure, carefully thought out, and reasoned out, and intended for their benefit? Not at all. In all the Southern statute books, and

soned out, and intended for their benefit? Not at all. In all the Southern statute books, and legislative records, there is no trace of any such scheme. Laws, judicial decisions, the writings of political economists—all treat the slave as a thing to make money with. Agricultural societies give rewards for the best crops. Horse-jockey societies improve the fleetness of the breed for the sports of the turn. Even the does have preferring them. Improve the neetness of the breed for the sports of the turf. Even the dogs have professional trainers. But not one thing is done to bring out the qualities of manhood that lie buried in a slave. Look through the Southern statute books and see what Draconian penalties are inflicted for teaching a slave to read—see how he is lashed for attending a meeting to hear the word of God. On every high read pathols like in weith a general in these him beet highroad patrols lie in wait to scourge him back, if he attempts to visit father, mother, wife, child, or friend, on a neighboring plantation. By day and by night, at all times and everywhere, he is the by night, at all times and everywhere, he is the victim of an energetic and comprehensive system of measures, which blot out his senses, paralyze his mind, degrade and brutify his nature, and suppress the instinctive workings of truth, generosity, and manhood, in his breast. All the good that reaches him, reaches him in defiance of these privations and disabilities. If any light penetrates to his soul, it is because human art cannot weave a cloud dense and dark enough to be wholly impervious to it. There are some blessings which a cloud dense and dark enough to be wholly impervious to it. There are some blessings which the goodness of God will bestow in spite of human efforts to intercept them. It is these only which reach the slave. And after having built up all barriers to forbid the access of improvement; after having sealed his senses by ignorance, and more than half obliterated his faculties by neglect and perversion, the oppressor turns round, and because there are some scanty, incidental benefits growing out of the very deplorableness of his condition, he justifies himself before the world, and claims the approval of heaven, because the slave. dition, he justifies himself before the world, and claims the approval of heaven, because the slave is better off here than he would be in Africa. Sir, is better off here than he would be in Africa. Sir, such an argument as this is an offence to heaven. I consider it to be as much worse than atheism, as Christianity is better. And when such an argument comes from a gentleman belonging to a free State; when it comes from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Brown] from a representative of the city of William Penn; when he, without notive, without inducement, offers such a gratuity to the devil, I cannot account for it only on the principle of the man, who having a keen relish for the flesh of swine, said he wished he were a Jew, that he might have the pleasure of eating pork and committing a sin at the same time.

But the subject presents a still more painful as-pect. How are slaves made better, and from what

motives are they made better, in this country? It is no secret that I am about to tell. There are certain virtues and sanctities which increase the pecuniary value of certain slaves; and there are certain vices and debasements which increase the jole and defraud, then he wishes to make him cunning and tricky and false. If the master trains the slave to take care of his own children, or of his favorite animals, then he wishes to have him kind; but if he trains him for a tasker or a him kind; but if he trains him for a tasker or a field overseer, then he wishes to have him severe. Now, it is in this way that some of the Christian attributes of character, being directly convertible into money or money's worth, enhance the value of a slave. Hence it is said in advertisements that a slave is pious; and, at the auction-block, the hardened and heartless seller dwells upon the Christian graces and religious character of some slaves, with the unction of an Apostle. The purchaser sympathizes, and only desires to know whether the article be a real or a sham Christian. If mere bones and muscles, compacted into human shape, be worth five hundred dollars—then, if the auctioneer can warrant the subject to have the meekness of Moses and the patience of Job, the meekness of Moses and the patience of Job, the same article may be worth seven hundred. If the slave will forgive injuries, not merely seventy times seven times, but injuries inflicted all his life long, then an additional hundred may be bid for him. If he possesses all the attributes of religion and piety, the endurance of a hero, the constancy of a saint, the firmness of a martyr, the trustingness of a disciple—all, except those which go to make him feel like a man, and believe himself a man—then that which as mere bone and muscle was worth five hundred dollars, is and muscle was worth five hundred dollars, is and muscle was worth nve hundred dollars, is now worth a thousand. Sir, is not this selling the Holy Spirit? Is not this making merchan-dise of the Saviour? Is not this the case of Judas, selling his Master over again, with the important exception of the remorse that made the original culprit go and hang himself? But suppose the case to be that of a woman; suppose her ability to work and capacity for production to be worth five hundred dollars; suppose, in ad-dition to this, she is young, and sprightly, and vo-luptuous; suppose the repeated infusion of Saxon blood has almost washed the darkness from her skin; and suppose she is not unwilling to submit herself to the libertine's embrace; then, too, that which before was worth but five hundred dollars, will now bring a thousand. And thus infernal as well as celestial qualities are coined into money, according to the demands of the market and the

uses of the purchaser.

Now, it is only in some such incidental way, and with regard to some individuals, that it can be said, that their condition is better here than it would be in Africa. And this improvement where it exists, is not the result of any system of measures designed for their benefit, but is the product of selfish motives, turning godliness into gain; and where more gain or more gratifaction can be obtained by the debasement, the irreligion, the pollution of the slave, there the instincts of chastity, the sanctity of the marriage relation, the holiness of maternal love, are all promped to

the pollution of the slave, there the instincts of chastity, the sanctity of the marriage relation, the holiness of maternal love, are all profuned to give security and rest to the guilty pleasures of the sengualist and debauchee. There are individul exceptions to what I have said—exceptions, which, amid surrounding iniquity, shine "like a jewel in an Ethiop's ear," but they are exceptions. Laws, institutions, and the prevailing public sentiment, are as I have described.

I regard the argument, therefore, of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Brown] not only as interly unsound and false in its premises, but as blasphemous in its conclusions. Common blasphemy seldom reaches beyond exclamation. It is gome fiery outbursts of impious passion, that flashes and expires. But the gentleman reasons it out coolly. His is argumentative blasphemy, borrowing the forms of logic, that it may appear to have its ferce—and transferring it from the passions to the intellect, to give it permanency.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania retorts upon Massachusette, and refers to certain things in her history which he regards as disreputable to her. In this, he has been followed by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bedinger,] who has poured out a tarrent of abuse upon my native state, and who has attempted to fortify his own intemperate accusations from a pro-slavery pamphlet which has been profusely scattered about this House within a few days past, and which is not merely full of falgehoods, but is composed of falsehoods; so that if one were to take the false arguments out of it, there would be nothing but the covers left.* Sir, I am very far from arrogating for Massachusetts all the merits and the virtues which she ought to possess. I mourn over her offences can fall more sadly upon no ear than upon my own. But it is as true of a State as of an individual, that repentance is the first step towards reformation. Massachusetts has cammitted errors; but when they were seen to be errors, she discarded them. She once held slaves; but w

amongst us. There are those there, as elsewhere, who, if they were to hear for the first time of the River of Life, flowing fast by the throne of God, would instinctively ask whether there were any good millsites on it. There are those there, as elsewhere, whose highest are instant for Heaven

would instinctively ask whether there were any good millsites on it. There are those there, as elsewhere, whose highest aspirations for Heaven and for happiness, whether for this life or for another, are a distillery and a sugar-house, with steam machinery to mix the products. There, as elsewhere, there are religionists who are quick to imitate the Saviour when he strikes, but despise his example when he heals.

But, sir, let me say this for Massachusetts: that whatever sins she may have committed in former times—whatever dissenters she may have persecuted, or witches she may have hanged, or Africans she may have stolen and sold—she has long since abandoned these offences, and is bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. And is a State to have no benefit from a statute of limitations? Is a crime committed by ancestors to be forever imputed to their posterity? This is worse than non-forgiveness; it is making punishment hereditary. Sir, of these offences, Massachusetts has repented and reformed; and she is giving that noblest of atonements or expiations, which consists in repairing the wrong that has been done; and where the victim of the wrong has himself passed away, and is beyond relief, then in paying, with large interest, the debt to humanity, which the special creditor is no longer present to receive, by seeking out the objects of want and suffering, wherever they may be found. Sir, our accusers unconsciously do us the highest honor, when, in their zeal to malign us, they seek for historical reproaches. If they could find present offences wherewith to upbraid us, they seek for historical reproaches. If they could find present offences wherewith to upbraid us, they would not exhume the past. But they condemn themselves, for they show that even the resuscitation of the errors of the dead gives them more pleasure than a contemplation of the virtues of the living. One thing is certain—the moment the other States shall imiplation of the virtues of the living. One thing is certain—the moment the other States shall imitate our present example, they will cease to con-demn us for our past offences. The sympathy of a common desire for impovement will destroy the sure of crimination

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Extract of a letter dated-WILMINGTON, DEL., April 14, 1849. Dear Sir: Enclosed is two dollars, for your paper for the current year. It contains so much good and not-elsewhere-to-be-obtained information that I could not well dispense with it. Its tone and temper disarm slavery violence, and intro-

and temper disarm slavery violence, and intro-duce it where most needed.

The march of Anti-Slavery principles in Dela-ware is steady and sure, and by the time a conven-tion is called, we shall be ready to blot out the foul stain of slavery. There are a few political zealots and traders in human flesh in Kent and zeatots and traders in human flesh in Kent and Sussex who favor slavery, but the bulk of the people can see and talk of its evils, though their habits are somewhat opposed to change. The Blue Hen's Chickens, a paper of very large circulation, says so much against slavery, that people are becoming accustomed to hear it condemned, and may fall into its condemnation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 26 .- The Corn Trade .- We have still a downward tendency in our Corn Market. Foreign Wheat continues to be offered at a low rate, and Flour of every description is slow in sale. Indian Corn, however, is steady, and main-tains its value. At this morning's market we had a better demand for farmers' Wheat, and buyers Oats are scarce, and 6d. dearer. Good Barley is wanted. Indian Corn in improved demand; but the sale is a retail one, without change in price. Flour of good quality with difficulty supports quotations; but we observe a slightly increased inquiry.

LIVERPOOL March 26.—To-day the trade has

steady appearance, but no change in the price of any article.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore, April 16.—Sales to-day of 900 bar-rels Howard Street flour at \$4.25. Sales of 300 barrels City Mills at \$4.25. Small sales city corn meal, yellow, at \$2.50. Limited sales of first rye flour at \$2.87½. No sales of wheat. No corafloat to-day, and we are without transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16 .- Flour a little firm er; a few hundred barrels at \$4.31¼ a \$4.37½. Corn meal, \$2.43. Rye flour, \$2.75. Wheat scarce; sales of red at 95 cents a \$1. Yellow corn, 51 a 52 cents. Rye, 58 cents. Oats, 25 a 30 cents, with sales.

New York, April. 16 .- Stocks quiet; at th New York, April 16.—Stocks quiet; at the First Board to-day the tendency was rather to decline. Money light. Exchange on London, 5½ a 6½ per cent. Flouris a little firmer; 1,800 barrels Western and common State brands sold at \$4.56½ a \$4.62½; Southern, \$4.56 a \$4.75; and prime Genesee, \$5.50. Corn meal, \$2.50. Rye flour, \$2.75 a \$2.87. Sales of 3,000 bushels Ohio red wheat at 98 cents a \$1; Genesee do, \$1.18 a \$1.20. Corn firm; sales of 10,000 bushels at 51 a 52 cents for mixed, and 56 a 57 cents for at 51 a 52 cents for mixed, and 56 a 57 cents fo yellow. Oats, 35 a 39 cents. Rye, 57 cents.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti Slavery Society will be held, with Divine permission, at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, May 8th, at three c'clock, P. M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and addresses made by several able Anti-Slavery friends. It is hoped that there will be a numerous attendance of Anti-Slavery friends from all parts of the country, as it is expected the meeting will be one of great interest, esp cially to those who are interested in the moral and religious aspects of the cause. The members of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society will meet at the Society rooms, No. 61 John street, at nine o'clock, May 8th. WILLIAM JAY.

> LEWIS TAPPAN. GEORGE WHIPPLE, ARNOLD BUFFUM,

Editors of newspapers friendly to the cause are respectful ly requested to insert the above notice until the Annive

OF The undersigned, the State Central Committee a The undersigned, the State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of the Free Democracy which assembled at Ann Arbor on the 20th of September last, hereby give notice that a State Convention will be held at Jackson, on Wednesday, the second day of May next, at welve o'clock at noon, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutemant Governor, to be supported at the next General Election, and to take such assaures as shall be thought expedient by the Convention to promote the interest of the Free Democracy.

Each county in the State will be entitled to be represented by delegates to the number of double its representation in

by delegates to the number of double its representation in the lower branch of the Legislature. HOVEY K. CLARKE. GEORGE F. PORTER, AUSTIN BLAIR. ERASTUS HUSSEY.

February 27, 1849.—2t

O'T MAINE STATE FREE SOIL CONVENTION .- A Delegat Convention of the Free Soil men of Maine, for the nomina tion of Governor, and for such other business as may prop tion of Governor, and for such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at Lewiston on Wednesday, the 6th of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Towns and plantations of one thousand inhabitants or under will be entitled to one representative; those of over one and not more than two thousand, to two delegates; over two and not more than three thousand, to three delegates—and so on in like ratio, up to ten thousand—no city or town being allowed more than ten delegates.

It is carractly hoped that no town in the State will fall t

send its due proportion of delegates; and it is trusted, also that as many as possible of the friends of Freedom who are and arder of a mass meeting.

Per order of the Central Committee.

March 17, 1649—4t

PREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office an Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slaver, Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantage and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all, in addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, favorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Break Britain, France, and Holhand. A special invitation is extended to friends and atrangers visiting New York, to spend their nisuse time in looking over this extensive collection of useful uformation.

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This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the Euglish student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain neek for elsawhere.—London Literary Garctle. van seek for elsewhere.—London Literary Gazette.
Containing three times the amount of matter of any other
English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any abridgment of this work.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Massachusetts, and for sale by all Booksellers.
April 19.—cow5t

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HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE AND MONTH-LY REVIEW.

THE Sixth Volume will commence on the 1st July, 1849, and the proprietor takes the oreasien to announce to the numerous friends of his enterprise, that the success of the Magazine has thus far been wholly unprecedented in the history of publishing; the circulation is so large and so steadily increasing, that there can no longer he a doubt of the permanency of this

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and justifies him not only in continuing the liberal expendi-

and justifies him not only in continuing the liberal expendi-ture for illustrations and contributions from the first artists and authors in the country, but in still forther increasing the attraction of the work, until it shall reach a

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that is amusing, as well as abstruse and philosophical, are
given as one of the condiments necessary to make the dish
complete.

given as one of the condiments necessary to make the dish complete. Fictions, the disciples of that school of literature will be than the to the extent of their wishes, in Original Nowvellettes, Funciful Nowralives, Records of Advintures, and Recitals of Life's Romane.

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pages; and while our fictions and our

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Washington, December 21, 1080.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immente extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS. Washington, December 27, 1845.

A Magazine of Literature and Science, compiled in part from the Periodical Publications of England, France, and Germany.

PUBLISHED by Crosby & Nichols, No. 111 Washington attrest Roston.

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For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,
July 22.
61 John street, Agent.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 61 Joins street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. Therecan be no doubt, that if the Taurus, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-dissons, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved. It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large ascortment of Publication: may be found the following:

Letters addressed to Professor Stowe and Dr. Bacon, by Rev. A. A. Phelps; Life, Travels, and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy; Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible, by Dr. Brisbane; Memoir of the Martyr, Charles T. Torrey; Slavery Condemned by Christianity, by Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh; Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery, Slavery Condemned by Christianity, by Whittier, Fourth by Rev. A. Barnes; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, Fourth by Rev. A. Barnes; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, Fourth by Rev. A. Barnes; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, Fourth by Wayland's Discussion; Home, written in prison, by Charles T. Torrey: Narratives of Lewis and Militor Clarke, Freder rick Douglass, and William Brown; Memoirs of Archy Moore; Sunner's Lecture on White Slavery; the Barbary States; S. P. Chase's Argument in the Van Zandt Case; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Spooner Reviewed, by Wendell Phillipp, Kaq.; Goodell's Constitutional

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILMENT.

It is a sentiment pretty generally embraced by commentators on the Bible, that the great end of prophecy is to enable man to trace the divine hand after the event of its fulfilment. There are, however, some instances given in which, while the prophecy was in the process of fulfilment, the events have been marked by man, and the prediction so applied to the particulars as to place the accuracy of the interpretation beyond a doubt.

Although I claim little in the matter of the interpretation of prophecy, yet, by a singular inadvertency, I have been led to so connect the figurative language employed by Isaiah with a passing event, or rather with an event which is just introducing itself to view, as to leave little doubt, in my own mind, respecting the true application

introducing itself to view, as to leave little doubt, in my own mind, respecting the true application of the prophecy. At least, the coincidence manifest is so striking as to awaken a desire to give the thought publicity. One passage in Isaiah, to which I refer, is the following:* "In that day shall there be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall go into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptian shall serve with the Assyrian. In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt, and with Assyria even a blessing in the midst of the land whom the Lord of Hosts shall bless, saying, blessed is Egypt my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel my inheritance." When this language was uttered by Isaiah, these three nations, Egypt, Assyria, and Israel, wore as much at variance as are the elements oil, water, and quicksilver. And, the elements oil, water, and quicksilver. And, since that period, there has been little tendency towards the change anticipated. We are not, however, I think, to understand this language of Isaiah in a literal nor fully in a moral sense. An-Isaiah in a literal nor fully in a moral sense. Another passage, expressed by the same prophet, marking doubtless the same events, may be taken as a true exposition of the meaning of the one given. Saith Isaiah, i i will make all my mountains a way, and my highways shall be exalted. Behold, these shall come from afar; and lo, these from the north and the west; and these from the land of Sinim." This, taken as explanatory of the former passage, makes its language to reprethe former passage, makes its language to represent all nations as having overcome their enmity and opposition, and as connected together in in-timate communion by ways or a highway thrown up between them, facilitating their commercial

nd social interchanges.

But where may we look for evidences of the fulfilment of this prophecy at the present day? We refer the mind for evidence to the fact, that the present day is a period marked for the intro-duction of ways or of highways, by which the nations of the earth seem to be hastening towards that state of commercial and social communion shadowed by the language of Isaiah quoted. A single look at what hath been wrought, and what is now in anticipation, resulting from the appropriation of steam and electricity to the object of bringing mankind into this state of proximity, is enough to fix the interpretation of this prophecy to our day. Besides, the views expressed before our legislative bodies upon the subject of roads is a literal exposition of this prophecy of Isaiah. tions of the earth seem to be hastening towards our legislative bodies upon the subject of roads is a literal exposition of this prophecy of Isaiah. I refer here especially to the language of Colonel Benton, expressed in the concluding part of his speech before the Senate upon the bill introduced by him, recommending the construction of a road to the Pacific; and likewise to the language em-ployed by Whitney, of New York, on different occasions, upon the same subject—showing the bearing of such a road on our country and on the world. Their eloquent appeals on these occasions are doubtless still fresh to the mind, so much so

Little doubt now exists respecting the expediency of casting up, on the most feasible route, such a highway across our continent. In addition to previous considerations, the recent develop-ments in California, and the tide of emigration tending thitherward, have confirmed this impres-

ments in California, and the tide of emigration tending thitherward, have confirmed this impression on the public mind.

The question, When shall this great thoroughfare be constructed? now addresses itself with forcible emphasis to every reflecting mind; for the urgency of the case is evidently such as to afford a period no longer than until the sitting of our next Congress, for the agitation and settlement of this important question. Several routes have been suggested before Congress; but we be lieve the impression is now prevalent, that either the route proposed by Colonel Benton, of Missouri, or the one suggested by Whitney, of New York, will be finally adopted. We therefore propose to examine these two routes, with the design of accordance in the set two routes, with the design of the Gospel; that we will not countenance it by receiving slaveholding ministers into our pulpit, nor slaveholding professors to our communion; and that we will have no intercourse with it in any such sense as, in our judgment, implies an approbation of it.

2. Resolved, That all persons who are not slaveholders, but who voluntarily connect themselves with slaveholding churches, do countenance and uphold slavery, while they remain in connection with such churches; and we view the time near when we can no more fellowship this class of persons, than we do those who are slaveholders themselves.

3. Resolved, That, as professed Christians, it pose to examine these two routes, with the design of ascertaining, if possible, where a wise and im-partial Providence has afforded the greater ad-

partial Providence has afforded the greater advantages for a road of this character.

Colonel Benton proposes a route from two points on the Pacific, which are to unite before crossing the Southern Pass in the Rocky Mountains, whence he proposes to reach St. Louis by the way of Independence, and from thence through the centre of the Union to the Atlantic.

Mr. Whitney proposes a road from the Pacific, through the same Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and then running due east, by the way of the Lakes, to the Atlantic.

In considering these routes we shall examine

Lakes, to the Atlantic.
In considering these routes, we shall examine only what exists between the Pass in the Moun-

tains and the Ocean.
One consideration which serves to favor the northern route, proposed by Whitney, is its directness. The degree 42° north latitude, which is the position of the Southern Pass, ranges with-in the vicinity of the lead mines of Galena, and with a point on Lake Michigan between Chicago and Milwaukie. The same range of latitude takes the boundary line between the Empire State and Pennsylvania, and reaches the Atlantic between the city of New York and Boston.

between the city of New York and Boston.

Though there is little difference in the distance between the southern route to St. Louis and the northern route to the Lake, yet the extensive lead mines being in this range, the bearing must be in favor of the latter route. Besides, may we not regard the natural advantages given to this route by the Mediterranean of our Western Continent, composed of our beautiful chain of lakes, extending over nine degrees of longitude, as bearing in its favor? For, with the aid of art in preparing harbors, cleansing channels, &c., these inland waters can never be burdened by the interchanges of a prosperous world, even &c., these inland waters can never be burdened by the interchanges of a prosperous world, even in the heights of her moral and intellectual glory. The copper mines, also, on the borders of Lake Superior, which are exhaustless and of sur-passing richness, being adjacent, are connected with the advantages of this natural thoroughfare, which must speak the language of emphatic invi-tation in favor of the northern route.

Another influence, which exerts a controlling power over intelligent minds directing the course of travel, is obtained from advantages enjoyed for gratifying the eye in the way with a view of natural curiosities. And here we challenge a world to present a variety in an equal distance, of an equally impressive character. The passage from Buffalo to Chicago combines the majesty of the ocean with the changeful varieties which meet the eye along the great Hudson. But'in this department, Niagara Falls, with their awful rush of waters, cap the climax. At the mere mention of the word Niagara, an intelligent world stands in awe. Where, I ask, shall we look for the like along a Southern route?

in awe. Where, I ask, shall we look for the like along a Southern route?

Again: As we pass on to the Atlantic, we find, at the present time, thoroughfares already existing, and in a state of progress well nigh to completion, fully ample for the extensive interchange anticipated. And we find others also susceptible of improvement, all of which will receive a world's commerce, and gratify her social feeling onward in the end of time.

of improvement, all of which will receive a world's commerce, and gratify her social feeling onward to the end of time.

The Erie canal, between Lake Erie and Albany, when enlarged and double locked, a work already in progress, will, when finished, be a channel of vast resources. The New York and Erie railroad is also capable of doing an immense commercial business. And the Buffalo and Albany road designed for passengers, soon to be supplied through its whole extent with a heavy T rail, will meet the most extensive demands. In addition, a railroad is now being laid along the banks of the Hudson, from Albany to New York, which, when complete, will become a great thorough fare will meet the most extensive demands. In addition, a railroad is now being laid along the banks of the Hudson, from Albany to New York, which, when complete, will become a great thoroughfare between those cities when the river is sealed up with ice, and during the warmer season will viewith this noble river in the sublime beauty of its scenes. A railroad of immense business also connects Albany with Boston, offering another channel to the occan. Further, the river St. Lawrence may be so improved by ship canals, where needed, as to receive vessels of the largest size, and convey them to and from the Lakes to the Atlantic.

What, we ask, can be truthfully presented along a Southern route, advocated by Colonel Benton, which can weigh in competition with these stubborn feets.

the Atlantic.

What, we ask, can be truthfully presented along a Southern route, advocated by Colonel Benton, which can weigh in competition with these stubborn facts, applicable to the Northern route? Will this eminent statesman refer the public mind, for resources to meet the emergency, to the Ohio river? I answer, that at high water this river may be navigated by ships of burden, but only by lighter craft during a considerable portion of the year. Does he say that can and so railroads may be prepared to meet the emals or railroads may be prepared to meet the mals or railroads may be prepared to meet the mals or railroads may be prepared to meet the mals or railroads may be prepared to meet the manission to this assertion, I might still reply, be saying that the vast expense attending their construction must be sustained by some responsible agency, before the urgent necessities can be even partially answered, while I say nothing of the liberal previsions already in a state of readiness, and nothing of the vast resources yet unimproved in the Northern route. But do any say that such vast preparations are unnecessary to meet the demands of earth in her most advanced and pros
* Isalah xix, 22, 25.

* Isalah xiiz, 11, 12.

perous state? Such views cannot but indicate on the part of him who cherishes them, a vision cruelly contracted. For that same book from which I have quoted, to give the seal to sentiments expressed by Benton and Whitney, says, with equal truth, that the earth shall yet be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters fill of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters fill of the sea—a period when intelligent, wise, and beneficent action shall characterize all nations, and when individuals in all circumstances shall know their inalienable rights, and shall possess their full protection. When just principles and liberal views shall thus prompt to all action in the breasts of hundreds of millions on both continents, and on the islands of the sea, and the consequent spirit of enterprise shall be awakened, and the full facilities for its gre lification enjoyed, who can tell the multitudes that shall then crowd this thoroughfare of a world across our continent? And doubtless at this time of universal prosperity will the Northern route by the way of the Lakes be the most central. For, as the nations of the earth approximate this state of oneness in feeling and interest, will the line of division now existing along our Northern borders, separating us from the English possessions, fade away. England, moved by liberal views, will voluntarily unclench her hold on these colonies, and permit them to constitute a part of our Republic—what has long been desired on their part, and sought often by disappointed action. This event accomplished, to which many wise men are looking, the Northern route advocated by Whitney will run through the centre of this great nation.

Another consideration, which cannot be without its bearing upon an enlightened world, and influencing their preferences, exists in the fact that the deformities of Slavery are not seen along the Northern. It may be well, however, to drop this consideration, since the hope is alive in the breasts of most in our land that this moral pest will soon be removed from o

breasts of most in our land that this moral pest will soon be removed from our Southern States. And this hope is not a little influenced by the position occupied by Colonel Benton, who is in advance of Southern men—holding, in some respects, an honorable eminence before the public connected with Anti-Slavery movements. Indeed, as we have seen, the great thoroughform connected with Anti-Slavery movements. In-deed, as we have seen, the great thoroughfare here considered, when taken in connection with prophecy, anticipates a period when Slavery shall necessarily have been cleansed from earth. But for the hope thus enkindled, its existence in the South might be sufficient of itself to decide the

point in hand.

I ask, in conclusion, where has an immutable Providence, by the means of facilities existing, and necessities enforcing marked the and necessities enforcing, marked the course for this highway of the nations? Do not the marked provisions and demands considered tell emphati-cally how and where He would fulfil the predictions expressed by His prophet? May this question be decided by the cool reflection of an impartial people, which shall operate truthfully, like the steady power of the pole on the needle, through their Representatives in the next Congress essembled gress assembled.

Wilmot, Wisconsin, March 23, 1849.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS., March 30, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era: Sir.: We would be gratified to have the follow-ng Resolutions inserted in your paper. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

GEORGE H. LOWE. Whereas the sin of Slavery exists in the United States, and is productive of immense evils—moral, social, political, and ecclesiastical—the brethren in the First Congregational Church in North Brookfield, Mass., deem it proper to embody and set forth their views of it, and their duty respecting it, in the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That this church distinctly admits

and affirms that slaveholding is a practice at war with God's law, with the rights of man, and with

3. Resolved, That, as professed Christians, it becomes us, on all proper occasions, to bear testimony against the practice of holding human beings as property, both in Christian and heathen lands, and, according to our best judgment, to resist the progress and continuance of the evil.

4. Resolved, That it is not our object in these Resolutions unnecessarily to greive or offend any man or body of men, but to assume that position before the church and the world which duty rebefore the church and the world which duty requires, as well as to express our unqualified disapprobation of slavery, both in theory and practice, and our firm belief that it is diametrically opposed to Christianity, and a burning curse both to the oppressor and the oppressed.

Voted, That the foregoing be offered by the Secretary for publication.

GEORGE H. Lowe, March 26. GEORGE H. LOWE,
Secretary of the Meeting.

We are indebted for the following to the Christian Reflector and Watchman, of Boston, a Baptist paper, edited with marked ability, and imbued with a fine anti-slavery spirit.

CONTRASTS OF SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

The address just submitted to the people of

The address just submitted to the people of Kentucky, on the subject of Emancipation, presents a series of contrasts between Slavery and Freedom, founded on figures and facts that are of a character altogether convincing and startling. We condense, and briefly give some of these, that our readers may see how overwhelming is the argument which Political Economy brings to bear against Southern Slavery.

Virginia has a larger territory than New England, has one of the finest climates, one of the best soils on the Continent, and is rich in mineral wealth. She was early settled by the same race that found a home on our bleak and forbidding coast. And yet, in 1840, the population of New England is double that of Virginia, including her slaves; the per centage of increase during the last fifty years, in the former, with all her emigration, having been twice that of the latter. The following brief table of statistics will show at once their comparative position for the elements of true comparative position for the elements of true

prosperity:		
The state of the second section of the second	Virginia	N. Englan
Whites over 25 years of age, who	in 1840	in 1840.
cannot read or write	58,787	13 041
Students in Colleges	1.097	2.857
Students in Academies	11.083	43,664
Scholars in Primary Schools .	35,331	574 277
Capital employed in Manufac-	,	,
tores	\$11,360,861	286,824 223
Capital employed in Foreign	,,	,
Commerce	4,299,500	19,467,793
Capital employed in Fisheries -	28,383	14,691,294
Capital employed in Lumber bu-	44,000	
siness	113,210	2.096,041
Banking Capital	3,637,400	62,134,850
Agricultural products	59.085,821	74,749,889
In Mining - · · ·	3,321,629	3,803,638
The disadvantages of S	CHARLE STREET,	A TOTAL POST OF A TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

The disadvantages of Slavery, when Virginia is compared with New York, are equally, if not more striking. The census of 1840 has developed the important and alarming fact, that the population of Eastern Virginia is less by 26,106, than it was in 1830; whereas, had it advanced in numbers in the same ratio with the rest of the Union, it would have added to its inhabitants about 300,000. The address shows the same contrast between Arkansas and Michigan, and between Alabama and Illinois. In 1830, the population of the two States first named, then Territories, was about equal; while, in 1840, Michigan had 212,267, and Arkansas had but 97,574 inhabitants. In 1830, Alabama had a population of nearly 40,000 more than Illinois, whereas the number of inhabitants in the latter State exceeded that of the former, in 1840, by almost 140,000.

"We might add to the statistics we have now given, and thus pile proof on proof of the fact that slavery is hostile to all the industrial interests of a State. But we have adduced enough to satisfy any man of candid mind, that slavery has greatly retarded the growth of our Commonwealth, and prevented the development of the resources with which she is so richly endowed. Remove this incubus from her fair bosom, and she will speedily become quickened with a new life, and enter with spirit on a career of the highest prosperity and renown. As a free State, she would resound from her centre to her extremities with the busy sounds of enterprise—her population would soon be doubled and trebled—her immense mineral treasures would be opened up to the light of day works of internal improvement, facilitating transportation between different and distant points, portation between different and distant points, would spring into existence—habits of activity would banish the languor that is now felt in every vein—cheerfulness would displace despondency—school-houses and churches would be greatly multiplied—and the hum of industry would rise to heaven from every hill-side and smiling valley, like an anthem of praise from a happy and thriving neanle?

ing people."
The total value of manufactured articles, in the The total value of manufactured articles, in the free States, in 1840, was \$397,965,552. In the slave States, the value of the same articles was \$107,934,996—showing a balance in favor of the former of \$290,030,556. If to the foregoing we add the excess of the agricultural products of the free over the slave States, viz: \$52,707,913, we have the entire balance against the latter of \$342,738,480

\$342,738,469.
In view of facts like the above, it is a curious and suggestive truth, that the South, by the voice of her Representatives, should still be bent on the perpetuity, and even the extension, of such a sys-tem of impoverishment and degradation as slavery has shown itself to be; and that a determination

The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, alluding to the various plans proposed for resisting Northern encroachments upon Southern rights, has the following sensible and patriotic remarks.

Charleston Mercury.

"The South has a remedy, which, if properly used, would work a wonderful change in Northern aggressive sentiment. Let the South learn to live at home! At present, the North fattens and grows rich upon the South. We depend upon it for our entire supplies. We purchase all our luxuries and necessaries from the North. We do not depend upon ourselves. We do not encourage enterprise, skill, and industry, at home, but give preference to that of the North. With us, every branch and pursuit in life, every trade, us, every oranon and pursuit in life, every trade, profession, and occupation, is dependent upon the North. For instance, the Northerners abuse and denounce slavery and slaveholders, yet our slaves are clothed with Northern manufactured goods, have Northern hats and shoes, work with Northern hoes, ploughs, and other inplements, are chastised with a Northern made instrument, are working for Northern proper than Southern professions. ing for Northern more than Southern profit. The slaveholder dresses in Northern goods, rides a Northern saddle with all the other accoutrements, sports his Northern carriage, patronizes Northern newspapers, drinks Northern liquors, reads Northern books, spends his money at Northern watering-places, crowds Northern fashionable resorts. In short, his person, his slaves, his farm, his necessaries, his luxuries—as he walks, rides, sleeps, loafs, lounges, or works, he is surrounded with articles of Northern origin.

"The aggressive acts upon his rights and his property arouse his resentment—and on Northern made paper, with a Northern pen, with Northern ink, he resolves and resolves, in regard to his rights! In Northern vessels his products are carried to market; his ootton is ginned with a Northern saddle with all the other accoutreare carried to market; his cotton is ginned with Northern gins; his sugar is crushed and pre-served by Northern machinery; his rivers are served by Northern machinery; his rivers are navigated by Northern steamboats; his mails are carried in Northern stages; his negroes are fed with Northern bacon, beef, flour, and corn; his land is cleared with a Northern axe, and a Yanhand is cleared with a Northern axe, and a van-kee clock sets upon his mantel-piece; his floor is swept by a Northern broom, is covered with a Northern carpet, and his wife dresses before a Northern looking-glass; his child cries for a Northern toy, crows over a Northern shoe, and is perfectly happy in having a Northern knife; his son is educated at a Northern college; his daughter receives the finishing polish at a Northern seminary; his doctor graduates at a Northern medical college; his schools are supplied with Northern teachers, and he is furnished with Northern inventions and notions.

"The South is thus dependent upon the North. The fault lies with itself. It has the remedy in its own hands. Heretofore, it has only grown the raw materials; the North has manufactured

its own hands. Heretofore, it has only grown the raw materials; the North has manufactured them, and reaped all the profits. It has grown rich and prosperous beyond measure; the South has become poor. There should be a change. Necessity and duty alike demand it. Self-respect and self-preservation require it. The South should manufacture, first, all its necessaries—its heavy articles. It has the raw material, water power, and all proper facilities in abundance. When it does this, the North will have learnt a lesson, and we shall be independent and pros lesson, and we shall be independent and prosperous."

MINESOTA.

This new Territory, for which a Government was formed at the late session of Congress, is represented as one of the richest and most beautiful portions of the Globe. Its name is just beginning to be familiar, and yet thousands of families have already emigrated thither, and established homes for themselves on its virgin soil. The water for themselves on its virgin soil. The water power in the Territory is said to be inexhaustible. Mines of copper, lead, and iron, are abundant. It embraces within its borders all the nat-

dant. It embraces within its borders all the natural advantages necessary to a great State.

The act organizing this Territory, which recently passed Congress, bounds it on the north by the British possessions, east by the State of Wisconsin and the Mississippi river, south by Iowa, and west by the Missouri and Whitearth rivers. Provision is made for the division of the Territory, if Congress sees fit. The Government is to be organized in the usual manner, consisting of a Governor, Secretary, and Legislative Assembly. The two former hold office for four years. The last consists of a Council elected every two years, and an Assembly chosen annually, on the principle of universal suffrage. All laws enacted by this body are to be submitted to the United States Congress, and if disapproved are annualled. The this body are to be submitted to the United States Congress, and if disapproved are annulled. The act contains the usual provisions for a Territorial Judiciary establishment. The Governor's salary is fixed at \$1,500, but he receives \$1,000 additional, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The salary of the Secretary and each of the Judges is \$1,800. The per diem of members of the Legislature is three dollars, and the sessions are limited to sixty days. The laws in force in Wisconsin at the date of its admission into the Union remain in operation in the new Territory until modified by the Legislature. The Legislature is to hold its first session at St. Paul, at a time to be named by the Governor, and thereafter wherever it may its first session at St. Paul, at a time to be named by the Governor, and thereafter wherever it may establish the seat of Government. The Governor appoints the time and place for holding the first election of members, as also of a Congressional delegate. All subsequent elections are to be reg-ulated by the Territorial law. The act appro-priates \$20,000 for the erection of public build-ings at the seat of Government, and \$5,000 for the purchase of a library.

purchase of a library.

Minesota is about twice as large as Kentucky, and is doubtless destined to become one of the most powerful members of the Confederacy. Its population is rapidly increasing, and in two or three years they will be knocking at the door of the Union, for admission as a sovereign State.

Louisville Journal.

From the New York Tribune. FROM CHAGRES-RETURNING GOLD-SEEKERS.

The steamer Northerner, which arrived on Tuesday from Chagres, brought as passengers quite a number of gold-seekers who had been as far as the Isthmus, but returned in despair of getting passage from Panama to San Francisco.

Among those who returned were H. S. Ketchum and A. S. Smith, of the Syracuse and California Trading and Mining Company, who sailed from this port in the brig Alida, on the 2d of March Later and the property; a part by the Nicaragua route; and the remainder by the Isthmus, where they now remain, except those who have just returned. Mr. Ketchum returned with a view of obtaining tickets for the company by the next steamer from Panama, but finds that he cannot secure passage earlier than by the July steamer, and that company will probably return, and that hundreds of others will also return by the earliest company will probably return, and that hundreds of others will also return by the earliest which we have published, that there are some 2,500 vainly awaiting opportunity to sail for the diggings. Some had been waiting two months, and many had exhausted their entire means, and were becoming desperate. Two young mea who recently landed on the Isthmus with each \$1,000, had spent the entire amount in dissipation and gambling, and offered six months? faithful service at hard labor to any one who would land them at any port of the United States, but could find no not one of the promised land, and are not men of fired and decided principles, that there to return or go on to the promised land, The steamer Northerner, which arrived on

there must inevitably be much suffering—probably robbery and murder—for, being out of money, they must steal, rob, or starve!

Mr. K. states that tickets for steerage passage in the next steamer from Panama, which here cost \$100, were selling, when he left, from \$400 to \$700. One gentleman, who returned in the Northerner, sold his ticket for \$475. The climate is quite healthy, considering the latitude; and, as a general thing, only those who are dissipated, and unnecessarily expose themselves, become sick. A Dr. Smith, of Indiana, died at Chagres, on the 26th ultimo.

Our informant saw the lady of Colonel Fremont going up the Chagres river in a canoe, as he came

going up the Chagres river in a cance, as he came down from Panama.

For the National Era. CONTRASTS.

It is a scene of revelry and mirth, Of sights and sounds so glad, so full of joy, That, gazing on that gay and glittering throm You might forget that sin had place on earth, With all its train of anguish, want, and woe.

Fair pearls are wreathed 'mid dark and clust And jewels flash from snowy neck and arm, Rich drapery falls o'er stately matron pride, And lighter robe of white is floating round The fairy forms of gentle, graceful girls. The fairy forms of gentle, graceful girls. Now music swells upon the perfumed air in wildering harmony, so rich, so soft, So soothing in its sweetly varying tones, it seems to calm, yet maddens evermore. Anon a livelier strain wakes up each heart, Where youth and life and buoyanoy are found. Each maiden knows it well, the dance, the dance And tiny feet its varied measure keep. With satin slipper tapping on the floor, Ere yet the time has come when each one may, Yielding full influence to the music's power, Pour forth in motion, willowy, wavy, free, The turning thoughts of beauty and of grace Which half unconsciously her bosom fill.

And one there is in that gay throng, whose soul is filled with pleasure so bewildering, So strange, so new, so joyous, that it seems Earth, heaven itself, could have no higher joy Than here is found. The idol of them all, As through the mazy dance she lightly glides, Where'er she turns she meets admiring eyes, and lips that smile, and breathe forth flattering

And lips that smile, and breathe forth flattering wor
The deepening flush upon her soft, fair cheek,
The flashing radiance in her deep blue eye,
Betray the workings of her inner soul,
Too g'ad, too desp, too wild for utterance.
It is too much. She leaves it for awhile,
To seek the cool and quiet evening air,
But by her side is one, the favored one
Of all the admiring train. He is all hers—
Each word, look, motion, is for her alone.
She sees it, feels it; and the crescent moon,
Shining so sad and pale, is to her eye
A thousand times more bright than yon gay room;
His voice, close at her ear, a thousand times
More musical than all the gush of song
She late has left.

She late has left.

But Time glides swift away:
The summer comes, and, half reluctantly,
Half glad to be alone, that she may muse,
Dream o'er and o'er her new found weath of bliss,
She goes; and seen within her quiet room
Stands where the mirrored image of her charms
Meets full her eager gaze, and, wondering
At her own loveliness, she earnest marks
The large and soul-full eyes, the rose-tint cheek,
Feeling that she indeed is beautiful;
And to her dassiled eyes she future seems
All happiness, and gayety, and joy.
Then, in her youthful, artiess glee, she bounds,
Exulting at the thought, but sudden stope—
Her eye has met the saddened gaze of one
Who no such thoughts may share, an aged slave,
Upon whose ebon brow deep lines of care
Are furrowed, and whose silent look of grief
Seems to her thoughtless mirth a half reproof.
The maiden loves her well, for she has been
A kind and faithful watcher o'er her youth,
Sharing each childish joy and grief; but now
An opening chasm seems to yawn between
The happy mistress and the lowly slave.
"Poor Nannie," thought she; "what a life is hers:
Slowly to drag in toil from day to day,
Neglected and despised, with nought to hope,
Save soon in peace to lay her wearied head
In the cold, silent grave, and none, save me,
To weep that she is gone. "Tis a strange world."
Thus, mingling in her golden web of hope
The dimmer thread of Nannie's cheeriess life,
The weary maiden slept. Not so the slave:
Fondly she bent o'er the young sleeper's couch,
Parted the clustering curls from her fair brow,
And pressed it with her dusky lips; the while,
A tear rolled slowly down her withered cheek,
Then turning, rose, and softly stole away.
Another chamber in that mansion proud But Time glides swift away : Another chamber in that mansion proud Beholds a young heart beating high with hope; Tis large and dimly lighted, strewn with books, Fragments of paper scattered o'er the floor; The spider there unharmed has spread his snare,

The spider there unharmed has spread his mare, Steathily watching for his careless prey; And heavy, ponderous tomes, tossed here and there, Are gray with dust and age. Confused and drear, It chilling strikes the sense, but what recks he Who paces up and down its narrow bounds—His hair disordered, and his dark eye wild, What thinks he of the present, of its cares, Its paltry, triding pleasures, or its pains? Oh! these are nought to him whose name shall pass, Landed by every lip from age to age, Winning its meed of wonder and of praise From all mankind, till earth's remotest hour. A few sortwied soraps of paper, but to him Who, in its crude embryo, yet beholds. Those thoughts which, worked out by his maste Shall open to the world new fields of thought, Give it a sense of beauty no'er before Possessed by man; to him it is a prize Gold could not purchase, sift of India/a wealth Is less to him than the exulting sense of strength to sway, by his pen's magic power, The secret fountains of all human souls.

Is less to him than the exulting sense
Of strength to sway, by his pen's magic power,
The secret fountains of all human souls.
His wild and youthful dream of heaven-high fame
Is broken, by the intruding slave, who comes
Some slight and medial office to perform
For her young master. As his dark eye rests
Upon her aged form and coarse active,
And marks her faltering step, her lowly mien,
The sudden contrast rushes o'er his soul:
And can it be that she, this household drudge,
Busied the life-long day in petty cares
Which scarce concern the welfare of an hour,
Whose mind is bound down by the iron chain
Of ignorance and uarrow prejudice—
Can there exist in her untutored soul
A single trace of aspirations high—
Of longings deep, for lofty, future good,
Such as now fill his vision, and ineite
To effort earnest, long? It cannot be:
The present wholly fills her grovelling thoughts—
A nature hers, though wearing human form,
Scarce raised above the brutes, so mean and low
The ends for which she lives. With pitying eye
The proud youth follows her retiring form,
Then turns again to soar on Fancy's wings
To his cloud realm of daxiling light and fame.
One slight task more, and the slave's evening toil
Is finished; yet with heavy step and slow,
As one weighed down by gloomy, anxious fears,
She seeks the presence of her elder lord.
Seated in velvet chair, with oushfoned feet,
The man of wealth is musing o'er his gains;
Deep lines are furrowed in his massive brow,
And the reant locks which round his temples stray
Are silver white with age. To him the time
Has some, when, youth and middle age once past,
We glides so swiftly down the vale of years,
And drop into the tomb. Yet, basting on
With rap'd strides towards that last dread change,
He notes it not. Far other thoughts are his—
One aim, one object seems to all his life,
To heap up gold, to add yet field to field,
And call it all his own. His deep-la'd schemes
Now fall and now succeed, and now again
New plans must yet be made; what time has he
To think on Death, that monescent

She is too small a part of his wast wealth,
To merit care at such a time as this.

But Nannie now, her duties o'er, is free—
Free quietly to seek her own small room,
There to relieve her overburdened heart,
To pour out all her griefs and cares to One
She knows will listen, and the load remove.
True, she is poor and ignorant and low,
And small her power for either good or ill;
Yet strives she, with her whole son's might, to prove
Her love to God and man—to haste the time
Of freedom, light, and love, the world around—
Acting in concert with all good on earth,
To serve the Master of the Universe.
Yes, she, whose humble sphere the devotees
of this world's pleasure, fame, and wealth, daspise,
Has yet, a might friend, a Friend on high,
Who brings the powerful low, raises the meek,
And portions out the kingdoms of the earth,
By his own sovereign will. She kneels her down,
And, raising her clasped hands and tearful eyes,
Hesses her God for his most bounteous gifes
To her, unworthy—for life, health, and peace,
And all her daily wants richly supplied;
Then for those careless ones, dear as her life,
Her agonizing prayer ascends, that they,
Even by trial if it needs must be,
The fleeting nature of all earthly good
May learn, and freely give their nobler powers
To His all glorious service. Earnestly
And long, as one that will not be denied,
For those she loves her supplications rise.
Then on her God, her Father, casting all
Her future care, she seeks her lowly couch,
And calmy sleeps. Whose is the noblest aim— Then on her God, her Father, casting all Her future care, she seaks he rlowly couch, and calmly sleeps. Whose is the noblest aim—That of this earth's proud, favored ones—or hers, This poor, neglected slave! They live for time And for themselves, striving with eager hands To grasp the painted bubbles of an hour. She has her eye fixed far beyond, and there Beholds a glorious light, unseen by them, And with her hopes and tressure garnered there, Lives for the welfare of all human things, For G-d, and for Eternity.

So much for the profession. Mechanics are in great demand. Clergymen are at a discount. Lawyers are not thought of, I believe. The little nest of them that were busy entangling the affairs of the town six months since, have all left and gone into the more profitable business of buying the Indians' gold for such little gaudy things as they fancy. Dentists would do well. There are two or three in the country, but they are up at the mines, digging. Merchants are the greatest men here, and will surprise some of our Eastern capitalists when they come in competition with them. I know one firm, who, I really believe, are making money faster than they can count the sums if they I know one firm, who, I really believe, are making money faster than they can count the sums if they were in dollars—\$20,000, \$30,000, or \$50,000 is nothing. The most profitable speculation I can conceive of, is to make shipments to this port of everything and anything. For the next two years the demand will exceed the supply. People are already pouring in here from all the Pacific countries, and fifty thousand persons can be expected by next July from the United States and Europe. Provisions, clothing, furniture, wagons, gigs, carriages, harness, saddles, jewelry, watches, &c., will all sell at one, two, and three hundred per cent. advance now, and I believe will next August. Everything must be of the best quality. People here spend their money freely, and there is no two-penny shaving going on. If you are cheated, it is on a grand scale. Drugs are in great demand, and exorbitantly high; and as yet there is but one druggist here, and he has a very small stock. This will be a grand place to establish a large house. When the steamers commence running, every place on the American coast will look to San Francisco for their medicines.

Y I am buying gold dust (they call it dust, but it is the pure stuff) at \$10, \$9, and \$8 per ounce, in quantities of two, three, and four ounces, and from that to a pound. At auction, the other day, thirteen ounces sold for \$11.30. Coin is very scarce, and much wanting. Oh, that we had a mint here!

The Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, who came out here

The Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, who came out here as chaplain and acting surgeon on board the Bru-tus, has been elected alcalde, made a fortune, and

gives universal satisfaction to the people of this happy little town. A Touch of the YANKEE.—The Editor's Table of the March Knickerbocker tells this character

istic story: An odd-looking person joined the passengers on the New York and Eric railroad the other day, at a distant western station. When he entered the spacious car, he looked around in utter amazemen spacious car, he looked around in utter amazement at its extent, and the comfort and elegance of its accomodations. And now he began to talk to himself, which he continued "by the way" until the cars arrived at Piermont. "Wal," he commenced, "this is what they call a 'car,' eh! Wal, it's the biggist b'ildin I ever see on wheels Thunder a-n-d light-nin! how we du skit away? In this way he ran on, staring around, and talking at everybody, and finding nobody to talk to At length he saw his man. A solemn-visaged person, with a white "choke," tied at that exact point where "ornament is only not strangulation," straight-collar'd coat, and a flat, broad-brim'd ha sitting on a distant seat, "caught the speaker's eye." "Hello, Dominie! be you there? Goin' down to York? How do they do down to L——? down to York? How do they do down to L.—? How's Mr. Williams gittin' on now? Pooty' forehanded, aint he? Where be you goin'? Goin' to preach in York? Aint goin' to Californy, be you? Didn't know but you might be; most ev'ry body seems to be going there now? As soon as there was a sufficient pause in this avalanche of unanswered questions, the grave passenger replied, "Yes, I am on my way to California." "Lordamssy, you aint though, be ye? You aint gin up preachin', hev ye? 'Pears to me I wouldn't. I was up to camp meetin' when you tell'd your 'xperience preactini, hev ye? 'Pears to me! wouldn't. I was up to camp meetin' when you tell'd your 'xperience and strugglin'. You had the dredfullest hard time gitting 'ligiont, 'at ever I see in my life. Seems to me, a'ter so much trouble, I wouldn't give it up me, a'ter so much trouble, I wouldn't give it up so. None o' my business, though, o' course. So, goin' to dig gold, eh!" As soon as the roars of laughter, which now filled the car, had subsided, the grave gentleman explained, that deeming California a fruitful field for missionary labor, he had determined to go forth as a pioneer in the good work; and he was, therefore, to sail from New York in three days for San Francisco.

California and Oregon Mails.—The Post-master General announces that the United States steamer Falcon, for Chagres, will sail from New York on the 19th instant, Charleston and Savan-nah 22d, and Havana the 26th. The steam packet Isthmus will sail from New Orleans on the 22d instant connecting with the Falcon at Ha-22d instant connecting with the Falcon at Havana. Mail bags will be made up at New York, and all the other points named, for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco and Astoria. The entire postage for a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 12½ cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, to be pre-paid in all cases; and 40 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, or Astoria, to be prepaid or sent unpaid, at the option of the writer. Newspapers and pamphlets—sea postage three cents each, and inland postage to be added.

The making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, which is described in the immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premain to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent therefor—should it prove to new—will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

Coffice on F street, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars; and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in premaion that could be obtained b

JUST THE SAME.—When the celebrated engineer Brunel, who accomplished the desperate experiment of tunnelling the Thames river, was brought before a committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on a certain railroad would be much more dangerous to the traveller upon it than the speed of forty? "It would be just the same," said he. "And a speed of ninety?"

"And a speed of minet?"
"Just the same."
"And a speed of one hundred?"
"Just the same! For," added he, "if the care should run off the track at the rate of forty miles

per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin, and at one hundred miles per hour they could not con-veniently go any further." THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of Gloucester county, New Jersey, (near Philadelphia,) is now open for the reception of patients.

The buildings having been erected expressly for the treatment of disease upon the Water-Cure system, the managers believe they can afford relief in all cases of Gout Rheumatism, Bronchitis, incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia Constipation, Distributed, Paralysis, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous Diseases, and in many other cases where the usual remedies have failed.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment. But a few years have elapsed since the first Water-Cure Institution was opened in the United States; and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

This Establishment has been opened as a Water-Cure Institution strictly; yet, believing a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine to be necessary for success under any system, we will not reject any of those aids and appliances deemed important to the welfare and health of the patients. The managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

In the experience and skill of the Superiotendent, (Dr. George T. Dexter.) who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the managers have the utmost confidence.

The location of this Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the purity and inexination plan, every chamber being provided with a plungs, foot, and sits bath. The Don he has a fall of twenty feet, and can be clerated ten feet higher if necessary, while the offer the avents and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and are accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic extabilishment.

Parkeville is about eight miles from Philadelphia, surr

Parkeville is about eight miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a flourishing neighborhood of industrious and
enterprising farmers. Communication may be had with the
city, either by water or sherwise, several times daily.

Terms.—Eight deliars per week, which includes board,
treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those
requiring extra accommodation will be charged accordingly.
Patients will be expect d to bring with them two linen
sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and
half a dozen crash towels; or they may purchase them at the
Institution, at their option.

Application to be made to Eamuel Webb, Secretary, No. 58
South Fourth street. Philadelphia; to Dr. Dewier, at the
Institute; or to Dr. G. Bailey, jun., Washington city.

April 5.—ly

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. VI.-MARCH. 1849. LOVI.—MARKET, 1939.

DITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &co. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting four dollars and a half, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the second volume.

Liberal commissions allowed to agents for new subscribers. Contents of No. 6.

The German Revolution of 1848.
The Eternity of God.
Discovery of America by the Norsemen.
Character of Mr. Prescott as an Historian. Character of the Control of the Cont

JUST PUBLISHED. POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat covered pamphies of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, \$1 per dosen. For sale at the Depository, 61 John street, but HARNED.

THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS, A the southwest corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, a above Cheanut, Philadelphia, is now open for the Public, and will continue so from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, during the campaign.

The arrangements for the racicity of papers are not yet entirely complete, as that but a small proportion of those which are expected in a few days have been received. The Committee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the mittee have made a publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been written to by the Committee, and who wish to avail themselves of the specific papers and publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been to the receipt of the committee, and who wish to avail themselves of the specific papers as may desire it will be begin open at the Room

By order of the Committee.

Oct. 19.

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkaneas.

Jan. 6.—tf

PRINTERS' MATERIALS. TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Kohert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the heat remailty. ne best quality. Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending

he manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold

Charles Whiting. 2 and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor. 5

Jan. 20.—tf FIRE PROOF CHESTS. PATENT Salamander Scaptone lined from Chests, that

PATENT Salamander Scaptone lined from Chests, that

Will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests,
700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way,
at very low prices. State-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters,
Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and
Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and
Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and
Stores.

76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. R. Country Werchants are invited to call and examine.

N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine or themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1. GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB.

COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, Pig Ciron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cin-cinnati, Ohio, U. B. GLASCOE, June 3.—ly E. WEBB. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. William B. Jarvis, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punetually attended to.

Jan. 28.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. LARD OIL.

DRS. MUSSEY, MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.

Jan. 4.

W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO, CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph
Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular
ttention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.
County court—first Monday in February, May, and Oc-

ober. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. GP Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days be ore the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

LEVI COFFIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Lab Ory Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Nintland Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—3m BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406,
(where they have been located for about twenty years
past,) to their new manufactory, No. 400, Washington street,
Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every
description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusetts,
with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchassed as above is warranted to give
entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded.
Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above

T. GILBERT & CO.

Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24.—10m BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By William Jay. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by WILLIAM HARNED,

April 13.

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor
for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and
Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other
business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.
He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent
Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will
precure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—
prepare new papers, and obtain Patents in all cases where
there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior
to making application for a Patent, may forward (poet paid,
enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their cade,

And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Commissioner of Patents:

To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Fatent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS. OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this country and Europe, and transacts with promptness, and for a moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession.

A comprehensive experience as a practical Mechanic enables him readily to understand the nature of an invention from a rough drawing and description, which being sent to him by letter, the Inventor may be informed whether his invention be patentable, and how to proceed to obtain a patent without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

A residence near the Fatent Office, where he can at all times have access to Models, Drawings, Records, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, enables him to furnish more full and reliable information, to draw up specifications that will more completely secure the rights of the inventor, and to transact business, in general, with greater accuracy and dispatch than could possibly be done, were he less favorably located.

Models can be sent with entiresafety through the Express. For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all those for whom he has transacted business.

specifully refer to all those for whom he are ness.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

Oct. 26.—*tj1 GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

GLENHAYEN WATER CURE.

THIS new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the village of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very gold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantle, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention exclusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letters having reference to business, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some affecen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally successful with summer treatment, and in many cases greatly superior as a means of oure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms.

Tanus.—Five dellars per week, payable weekly. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week payable weekly. Washing and ironley in the institution, fifty cents per dozen pieces. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half square, two woollen blankets, thre

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled The Black Code of the District of Columbia, in force September 1st, 1848; by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washington City. Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for rale at No. 61 John street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cents are copy, and 25 per cent. discount to booksellers—invariably cash. cash.

C.T. The author of the present work has nearly completed, for publication, the Black Code of each of the States in the Union. That of Maryland will next make its appearance.

New York, Oct. 19, 1846.

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT. DRS. BAELS AND MASON, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the Institution, and to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, announce at the same time that they have made essential improvements in the interior as well as exterior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of invalids whe intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer. lids whe intend to visit this place during the ensuing sumer.

All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they will endeaver to keep up the reputation the establishment has won through the West, by strict attention to patients that intrust themselves under their care.

As the number of places is still limited, application should be made beforehand, postpaid. In order to undergo the treatment, patients have to provide themselves with two woollen blankets, two cotton sheets, three comfortables or a light feather bed and six towels. Terms, aix dollars per week, exclusive of washing.

TEMPERANCE. BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north
of Pannsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot,
Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

JAY & FIELD, A TTORNEYS, Solicitors, and Counsellers at Law. Office, 20 Nassau street, New York.
JOHN JAY.
Feb. 8.—3m MAUNSELL B, FIELD.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 G. E. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary successwith which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these dictinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to cerrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest tallent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort apared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment. led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States, from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and messotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

CARPETS, OLL CLOTHS. & WINDOM SHADES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES. MERCHANTS from the South and West would be amply recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by calling at the Carpet, Oil Cloth, and Window Shade Depot. Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second floor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thousand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Veiritian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths, Mats. Rugs, Looking Glasses, Blinds, Window Shades, and Mattings, wholesale and retail, very low.

1. Liberal advances made on consignments of Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

March 15.—lam12t

LARD FOR OIL. LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PENCER & NORTH, Atterweys and Counsellors at Law, Syracuse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings.

Jan. 28.—tf

JOHN W. NORTH MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS. REV. J. A. NASH, PRINCIPAL.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence Wednesday, the 2d of May, and continue to October A wednesday, the 2d of May, and continue to October 1st, five months.

Among the branches taught are Vocal Music, Elecution, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Composition, English Grann ar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, Latin Granmar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, Latin Granmar, accourate and thorough preparation for College It is strictly a select family school, limited to twenty-five, from eight to sixteen years of age, all boarding in the family of the Frincipal, with the Teachers, and receiving his constant supervision. or the Principal, with the Teachers, and receiving his constant supervision.

Inquiries may be made of President Edward Hitchcock, D. D., Professor Aaron Warner, Professor William S. Tyler, Professor H. B. Smith, Professor C. B. Adams, Professor E. S. Snell, Profess r C. U. Sheperd, of Amheret College.

Terms.—For board, futtion, washing, n ending, fuel, and lights, eighty dollars per half year, payable in advance.

For Circulars, giving fuller information and numerous references, address the Principal, Amherst, Mass.

April 5.—3t

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tol-erating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just

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Gemuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases,

Cure of Innumerable Diseases,

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles, Costiveness, all Culaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot fiashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling

of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, ir-regularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease. By removing obstructions, and regulating the general sys-tem, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disca-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgis, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's nferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of Deterioration and

Mever Spoils,
while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this borzhle compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—fiatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhox, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is acro, use but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, seald head, salt rheum, crysipsias, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fiulds of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the aliments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Townsend!

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
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and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsoparilla, is an Imitation
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Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's
article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such
a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agetts
who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's
send's Fermenting Compound.
We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth,
that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's
Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;
that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no
ohemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or

disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon, the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD PR. JACOB TOWNSEND has sowght and found the opportunity and means to bring his Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyfut experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

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April 12—13t

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